CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 141 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all leaders or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-9

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0. Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0. Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI,
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SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	Arr.	Depart.
			June	June
Akita Maru	Y. Kotori	3,817	8th ,,	18th ,,
Yeboshi Maru	T. Morol	3,038	4th ,,	18th ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshi-matsu.	4,362	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	17th,,	July 2nd ,,
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5,385	July 4th ,,	11th ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,906	12th ,,	27th ,,
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th,,	Aug. 10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerei.	6,037	Aug. 10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1922		
17th June	CALEDONIA*	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER†	9014
1st July.	MACEDONIA	11,069
8th ,,	MALWA‡	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA*	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA‡	13,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR†	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

Through steamers from China.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles
MALWA, NARKUNDA } Through Steamers from Australia.
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
27th July.	MANDALA ...	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

17th June	SOUDAN	
30th June	MOREA	
14th July	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with Sardinia.
28th July	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with Novara
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with Dongola

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922.		
30th June ..	MOREA ..	.. 10,915
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	.. 15,821

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922		Karachi & P'Gulf.
22 June	BA'KURA	noon.
23 ,,	VARALA	Basreh via Karachi
19th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Capital Esc. ... 48,000,000 $ 00—£10,958,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00—£ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,900,000 $ 00—£5,527,000
(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
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LONDON: 57b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Portmao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bibe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique. Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1906).
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—
E. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale will be held at the Hajee Runder Depot, Sewree by the undersigned by order of the Controller (Sales) Government Surplus Stores THIS DAY Friday and TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 16th and 17th instant respectively at 3 p.m. (S. T.) daily. The items proposed to be put up for sale are:—
Bolts and Nuts about 180 tons.
Cast Iron Scrap about 300 tons.
Mild Steel Scrap about 20 tons.
Very large lot of Brass hooks and eyes.
Very large lot of Brass buttons.
Large quantity of miscellaneous tools.
Big stock of Brass and Copper wire.
Large quantity of Brass Screws.
A large lot Gwynnes Centrifugal Pumps.
A large lot of Aluminium Tanks.
Cast Iron Pipes about 30 tons.
Lot of Clerk Chapman Geared winches.
Large lot of Copper oil tins.
Large lot Brass and Copper Utensils.
Large lot of Telephone wire.
Steam launch Margereta, Water Carts, Cattle cart, Red-Cross Wagons, Cattle Floats, Table and Ceiling Electric fans, Electric table lamps, Leather Stores, Knives forks and spoons etc., etc.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR, MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD AND WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises by order of the Mortgagees, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand in virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th October 1920, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.
PROPERTIES AT BHULESHWAR ROAD ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses or chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road otherwise known as Bhuleshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 541 square yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 222 Collector's New No. 1676 Old Survey No. 37, New Survey No. 616 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5662 to 65 (1) Streets No. 1, 2 3 and 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Part of Lod Bania caste on or towards the East by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole, on or towards the South partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property formerly of Girdhar Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey partly by the property formerly of Shri Krishna Narayen but now of Yeshwantrao Ramnath partly by the temple of Chintaman Gangadhar Joshi and partly by the property formerly of Kashidas Rajaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand and on the West by the property formerly of Dayabhai Judaram but now of Hirachand Nemchand which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or shops standing thereon situate in the Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 26.68 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 222 New No. 1687 Old Survey No. 3; and New Survey No. 1 and 2/611 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5665 (2) and Street No. 4A and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East partly by the private passage of the Bombay Pinjrapole and partly by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhan Bhaidas but now of Jamnadas Nursey and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.
PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, RIDGE ROAD ON MONDAY THE 19TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement as now ascertained 867 sq yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the property of Keshrichand Rupchand and Motichand, on the West by the Ridge Road and on the South by the property of Jamnadas Narandas and Bhawandas Narandas and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 267s Old Survey No. 21 New Survey No. 7242 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3191 and Street No. 36.
PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH JUNE AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 261 sq. yards or thereabouts in the same little more or less and Registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 156, Collector's New No. C1/1451. Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 17-3A/7288 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2495 (1) and Street No. 521 and bounded as follows, on the South by Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of D. N. Bahadurji, on the West by the property of Taramati, widow of B. G. Gaitwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to the undersigned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS, OVERCOAT MAKERS AND WATERPROOF CLOTH DEALERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,30,000 YDS. BUKRAM BLACK 30" (WATER PROOF) CLOTH, ABOUT 2,50,000 SQUARE YDS. NETTINGS AND ABOUT 4,500 NGS. HORSE RUGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June 1922, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores:—
About 1,30,000 yds. Bukram Black 30" (Waterproof Cloth).
About 2,50,000 square yards Nettings such as about 4072 sq. yds. 47", about 21,718 sq. yds 45," about 228 sq. yds 54", about 108729 sq. yds. 60", about 75022 sq. yds. 72," 247 yds 90", about 25982 sq. yds. 108," and about 72 sq. yds 144."
Also
About 4,500 ngs. Horse Rugs 60 x 40.
Out of the above goods about one lakh yds. Bukram Black is lying at Parel Depot (Broacha Mills Compound) and about 28,000 yds. Bukram Black is lying at Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).
About 2,36,000 yds. nettings is lying at Colaba Depot and the rest is at Parel Depot. Nettings consists of Bleached and unbleached, thick and thinner quality. As the whole of the goods is to be put in one lot it will be sold per sq. yd. ie. width being considered to be 36."
Horse Rugs are lying at Colaba Depot.
For inspection of the whole of the above goods please apply to the Depot officers or to the undersigned.
The purchaser shall have to pay 50 per cent deposit on the lot being knocked down in his name other conditions of sale will be read before the time of Auction.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.
In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods— :
Crate, Trucks, Case Copra Papers (blotting C. I. connection Bundles, S Sheets, Buttons, Merchandise Carbade, Cement, Bars Iron Hoop Iron, Toys Bobbins Tobacco, Drum Oil, Bale, Tea Wooden Cabin, Curry Powder, Helmets, P. Effects, C. Film and Posters, Pins, China Clay, Window Glass Sandle Wood, Artoparts, Soap Loose and Bundles, Galvd. Sheets Paint, Straw Boards, Crucibles, Les Chunam, Stores, heap, Nails, wooden sample, casting 1 bundle buckets old, 1 statue, 102 Cases Wine.
Chunam and Wooden Box, are lying at Chunam Bundes and office of the Powder works bunder may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.
AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES AMRAUTI COTTON (LOOSE AND BALES)
MESSRS. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public aucion on MNDAY, the 19th June, 1922, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Port Trust Grain Depot the A. Yards Bunder Mazagaon by order of Messrs. Gosho. Kabushiki Kaisha and on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Rly. by and The Motor Union Insurance Coy. Ltd. About 31 Bales Amraoti Cotton (box and bales) Burnt by fire in "transit x "Amraoti" to Gram Depot A Shed Tank Bunder Inv. No. 555 of 23-4-22.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 16th June, 1922.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary, Bundes Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW. Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks "The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. K. SUBBIAH, Esq., Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Pothawat, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS.
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 17TH JUNE 1922 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), above the show rooms of Messrs. Hyland, Ltd., on Hughes Road, Chowpati very valuable decent made to order household furniture seme pieces of John Roberts and Breshaw comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs handseme sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated wares, chesterfield upholstered suites, tapestry lined suites, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, silver show cases, high back chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, fancy teapoys, old carved wood furniture, English ice box, wall clocks gas stoves, K. O. and electric table lamps, cooking utensils, garden pots, etc.
The property of A. Hyland, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
RARE OPPORTUNITY HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS, PRIVATE BUYERS AND CHINAWARE MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH WHITE PORCELAIN CHINAWARE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in suitable lots on SUNDAY, the 18th and MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Vithal Sayana Buildings, Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Crawford Market, by order of the concerned rich white porcelainware comprising Flat dishes curry dishes, plates, cups and saucers, fruit dishes, sugar bowls, pepper and mustard pots, cream pots, butter pots, tea-pots, soup tureen, milk, jugs, salad bowls, salt cellars, etc., etc.
The above on view.
J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1922

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAT-SCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,349 £4,928,279
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Lampa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soerabaija, Solo, Tebing Tinggi (Delhi), Tegal, Telok Betong, Tjilatjap, Welteverden.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN,
Sole Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced Gujarati and English knowing CLERK. Apply R. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder.
A R4047

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN. Apply personally to THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 13401

WANTED—Enterprising young men in search of lucrative business, also translators. Send reply post card CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rangmahal, LAHORE.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE or B.Sc., strong in Science and Mathematics. Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, GURUKUL MAHAVIDYALAYA, Shipyard, Versova, via Andheri.
A R13404

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200/50/3/250 and horse allowance Rs. 40 per month. Apply stating age, working experience and qualifications to the PRESIDENT, Municipality Nadiad, up to 1st July, 1922.
A C13374

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT AGENTS. None need apply who can not sell shares for Rs. 25,000 the lowest within 31st July, 1922. Please apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LTD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
A C13385

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PROVINCIAL AGENTS. None need apply who can not sell shares for Rs. 25,000 the lowest within couple of months. Please apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS LTD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
A C13384

WANTED for a Calcutta Firm, a few AGENTS to sell Jharia and Ranegunge coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 100, plus 2 per cent commission. None need apply who cannot furnish cash security of Rs. 500. Please apply either Post Box 2362 CALCUTTA or to Mr. Maitra C/o The Post Master, "DELHI"
A R4057

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—Intermediate passed or B.A. fail undergraduate SCIENCE TEACHER for Shri Pratap High School, Bansda State. Apply before 17th June to DEWAN, Bansda State, with references on condition to join immediately. Prospects Rs. 60—8/2—100. Preference will be given for experience of teaching.
A C13360

WANTED by an Import firm, an experienced SALESMAN and CANVASSER having thorough knowledge of Hardware and Sundry lines. Both salary and commission. Also a Typist (Oliver) with knowledge of general office routine. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A A

WANTED—A few qualified CLERKS on Rs. 40 per month to work in the forests of Central Provinces and Berar. Applicants must have some experience of Forest or Zemindari work, and be able to keep accounts in English. They must be of robust constitution and not afraid to live and work in the forests. They will have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 250. The posts are probationary for six months only subject to confirmation afterwards, and provided the qualifications are satisfactory, will be reserved for those who will send the security with their applications. The security of the unsuccessful candidates will be returned in full. Apply before the 30th June, 1922, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to the MANAGER, Forests Products Ltd., CAWNPORE.
A C13361

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—A POST by a qualified 1st class SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in Civil, Railways, Municipal or Charitable Dispensaries in Bombay Presidency. Communicate to Mr. KERSONBHAI MEGHJEE CHANDA, Kotwal Street, Jamnagar, (Kathiawad).
B C13340

ADVERTISER, respectable Hindu youth, versed in Spinning and Weaving seeks EMPLOYMENT. Can work as Superintendent Box No. 8169, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4046

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by young Zoroastrian qualified ino Typewriting, Shorthand, Correspondence, Gujarati accountancy, experienced in Abkari and Mercantile firms. Languages Urdu, English, Gujarati and Mahrathis. Please write to Box No. 8165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4029

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for high class Hindus, AIRY BLOCK, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Telephone No. 3657.
C R4018

AVAILABLE—"THE CASTLET" Lonedale Anglris. Two large furnished suits rooms with or without board apply. Daily.
C R4027

OFFICE PREMISES, Dalal Street, opposite Share Bazar, ground floor ideal for share brokers. Apply Box No. 8175, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4058

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshawjee Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 1175.
C R4044

TO LET—Airy FLATS of 4 to 6 rooms with kitchen, 2 baths, 2 W. C.'s, electric lights and up-to-date sanitary arrangements and 2nd floor of Queen's Mansions, Forjet Street. Rent from Rs. 140 to Rs. 220 per month. Apply PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C13331

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first Floor, all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRITLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground, First Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST Bombay 100 Rs. 4; Langra 100 Rs. 5; weatherproof fruiting next season 100 Rs. 50; Pkg. Ft. extra. Half advance. PUPLAR NURSERY, Durbhanga. Tel. "PRESERVE."
GA R4038

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasongrafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASAND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (4 tail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C13367

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

A good second-hand MACHINERY like Lathes, Milling machine and Drill Press for sale at a very reasonable price. Apply to Box No. 8153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4002

FOR SALE—MAUMANN'S SEWING MACHINE for family and professional use. Prices from Rs. 85 to Rs. 145. Obtainable from:—VITHALDAS LILADHAR, 203, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—For sale ten Ring Frames Howard & Bullough, old but quite serviceable only being removed to make room for new Frames. Also four Doubling Frames, a number of Looms and a nine Bowl Calendar condition as new. Inspection given on application to Box No. 8168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13386

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C. Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay. Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80 Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—32 British Africa Rs. 1/2. 75 Foreign Africa Rs. 2/2. 36 British America (Including W. Indies) 14 as. 100 Foreign America (Excluding U. S. A.) Rs. 2/8. 25 Colonial Surcharges 1914-18, Rs. 2/8 75 European Surcharges 1914-22, Rs. 2/8. The lot of 343 different Rs. 11. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD. ALLAHABAD.
L C13391

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Just RE-OPENED. Enrolments proceeding Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4030

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY by Post. Fees moderate. Apply PROSPECTUS C. C. EDUCATION, Post Junnar (Poona).
M R3826

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, the premier institution of India awards Diplomas and London Diplomas after examination, to successful candidates. 7, CAVALRY ROAD, Bangalore Cantt.
M R4050

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon Bombay, coaches up students in Book-keeping, Accountancy and other Commercial subjects. PROSPECTUS FREE.
M R3999

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic subjects by Post or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed. Simplest, Easiest and Best of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military Sardars, merchants and others. Apply PRINCIPAL, "Industry and Science" College, 120, B. C., Belgaum.
M R13185

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ENGLISH MOSQUITO NETTING UNBLEACHED.

GREATLY REDUCED WHOLESALE prices to clear, as owner is going home. Apply PROPRIETRESS. Ranchi Hotel, Ranchi.
N R4056

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—INVESTORS. Safe investment. Probable earning 1st year 6 per cent. 2nd year 12 per cent. 3rd year 24 per cent or more. Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, RANAGHAT COOTON MILLS, LD., 4, Commercial Buildings, CALCUTTA.
K C13382

THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LIMITED—Wanted persons desirous of investing their savings for decent profits may apply to THE RANAGHAT COTTON MILLS, LTD., managed by Messrs. A. C. Paul & Co., 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, under a strong and efficient Board of Directors. Works expected to commence by the first part of July next under expert supervision of Mr. I. B. Vidyanta, Textile Engineer (Japan) with practical weavers and educated apprentices.
R C13383

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 1086, BOMBAY 3.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

KASHMIR GOODS.

DONEGAL TWEED Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yards by 24"). Hand picked fresh saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Hive collected lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Ladies silk embroidered leather handbag Rs. 3-2-0 each. Gilgit boots for hill use Rs. 12-8-0 and Chapli (Sandals) with leather socks Rs. 6 per pair. We sup everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, (Kashmir).
T R3897

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

WE beg to announce to the Public that we have been appointed Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency of the above Company and have now commenced accepting business in Fire, Marine and Motor insurances at Tariff rates.

B. R. PAREKWALA & SONS.
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
B R3829

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

THERE will be a very Grand Auction of the very best house hold and office furniture, Carpets and Brass Ware on SATURDAY, at 10-30 a.m. and SUNDAY, 10-30 a.m. Send your furniture in at once if to be included in this Auction.
R4031

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-no-diso), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th June, 1922.
C13344

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that the P. S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" administered by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, in the Prize Steam Ship Section, Bombay, will be finally handed over to the Italian Government and will be taken over by the Italian Vice and acting Consul on behalf of that Government, on the 16th June, 1922, A.M. at Bombay.

R. W. V. BEATTY,
Commander, R.I.M.,
Divisional Marine Transport Officer Central Headquarters and Bombay, and Manager, Prize Steam Ships.
Bombay, 15th June, 1922.
C13402

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England).

WORKS MANAGER required, pay according to experience and qualifications for Charge of Engineering Workshops, Arkonam, number of employes on pay roll at present about nine hundred. Thorough practical knowledge of Metal and Wood working Machinery and Foundry Work, Manufacture of Points and Crossings and Signalling Materials. Experience in Workshops management and office work. Apply with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Madras and S. M. Ry. Co., Ltd., Park Town Madras.
C13346

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held at 5, Council House Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1922, at 12 noon, the resolution accepting the resignation of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. of their office as Managing Agents of the Company and appointing Mr. Percy Herbert Burn of Shamrock Souter Street, Agripada, Bombay, the Managing Agent of the Company, upon the like terms in all respects as those upon which Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie and Co. held their office, was passed unanimously.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1922.

P. H. BURN,
Managing Agent,
The Porcupine Foundry Co., Ltd.
118, Arthur Road,
Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C13351

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of RAO BAHADUR VITHALRAO KRISHNAJI VANDEKAR J. P., widower, as a member of a Joint Hindu Family, late of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant Contractor. ..... Deceased.

RAMCHANDRARAO VITHALRAO VANDEKAR, the only son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Maratha Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at 1st Nowroji Hill Road in the City of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD, ...
For Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 22nd day of May, 1922.
C 1403

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two certificates, one of 10 SHARES of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LD., Nos. 1,16,450 to 1,16,459; and the other of 10 shares of the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ld., Nos. 22,584 to 22,593 standing in the name of Framji Pestonji Shroff, have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

FRAMJI PESTONJI SHROFF,
132, Bora Bazar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS DINING TABLE, RICH PERSIA CARPETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 18th June at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Queen's Mansion Forgett Street, Fowalla Tank Road, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room in chairs, and dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, folding screen, jardiniers very rich Persian carpets, brass ornaments, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, showcases, ornaments teapoys, file cabinet season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents.
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Roses up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"ALIMONY"
The Story of an Unwanted Wife.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
COMIC PROGRAMME INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
ONE. A. M.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
IN
PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
THIS WEEK EPISODES SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINTH.

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road

One more Universal rare-bit, a thrileng Drama of Mystery and Romance on one of the desert islands of the South Seas

"The Shark Master"
(5 Reels).

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

Presenting Frank Mayo, the popular Film Star

A 2-Reel Comedy and the latest Universal International News in the programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

Globe Cinema

THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
Sandhurst Road, Phone 3455.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
at
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
MATINEES, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
at 4-30 p. m.
TO-DAY
Shown for the First time in India the Great Sensational Triangle Film,
"THE RETURN OF RAW EGAN"
featuring
THE POPULAR WILD-WEST-HERO
BILL HART,
also a
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY
and
PATHE PICTORIAL
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by
CELASIO DESOUSA,
Late Bandmaster H. M. S. "MAGDALA."
PHŒNIX TAXIS SUPPLIED UPON REQUEST AT BOX OFFICE.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Bombay, Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY
its new play
on
Saturday, 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m.
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3. p. m.
SATTECHE GULAM.
OR
"SLAVES BY RIGHT"
Proprietors
N.B. No complementary tickets will be allowed for this play.

FEARFUL ODDS CONQUERED!
inspite of the numbers and sinister powers of his mysterious enemy see how Robert fights a man's fight and wins a man's battle in the.
FINAL INSTALMENT
of our popular serial
WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
(Time and Prices as usual)
The Programme also includes
A Complete high class society drama
MARBLE HEARTS
Featuring the Favourite of Millions
KING BAGGOT
STAR CINEMA
Grant Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
TO-NIGHT
ANTONIO MORENO
in
THIRD INSTALMENT
VEILED MYSTERY,
A serial whose countless surprises and thrills has won the favour of all true lovers of adventure, excitement and romance. Beset by the strangest enemy who ever connived against a fellow-man, Ralph Moor survives the most sinister and arduous battle of wit and brawn yet presented in screen.
This serial is also being presented at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT & LAST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanita Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
WITH
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most thrillin Sensations! The most baffling mystery!
THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 13th. Behind the Curtains.
" 14th, The Fates of Goddess
" 15th. The Miracle.
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15, p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
A A GOOD SHOW

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ANANTRAO GANPATRAO VASUDEO, VASANTRAO GANPATRAO VASUDEO, and SUNDERRAO GANPATRAO VASUDEO, all of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client their right, title and interest as being their right as Fazandars in the Pension and Tax Lands described in the following table.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties or any of them by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ebrahim Building, Bell Lane, Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

TABLE OF PROPERTIES

The right title and interest of Anantrao Ganpatrao, Vasantrao Ganpatrao and Sunderao Ganpatrao being their right as Farzandars in the Pension and Tax land as described in following Tables.

LAND SITUATE AT NAGDEVI ROAD.

Area in Square Yards.	Collector's Old No.	Collector's New No.	Old Survey No.	New Survey No.	East by land belonging to or Street.	West byland belonging to or Street,	North byland belonging to or Street.	Southbyland belonging to or Street.
325	140	1,133	998	2,111	Memon Cassum Abdul Gunny.	Nagdevi Road.	Halimabai.	Beebeejan Street.
1,715	998	1,133	1,042	2,123	,,	,,	Beebeejan Street.	Gangabai widow of Cassinath Atmaram.
315	140	,,	3,501	2,110	Nagdevi Rd.	Pestonji Ruttonji.	Pestonji Ruttonji	Beebeejan Street.
2,465	140	,,	3,412 to 3,421	2,096	,,	,,	Beebeejan Street.	Negdevi Street.
570	,,	,,	3,369 to 3,372	2,094	,,	Haji Cassum Abdul Gunny Vishwanath Shamji.	Haji Cassum AbdulGunny Vishwandth Shamji.	Bhajipala Road. Nagdevi Street.
182	,,	,,	3,440	2,099	,,			

LAND SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

1,927	157	1,460	3120to 3123. 3126 to 3133.	1390	Abdul Rehman Street and properties of Sitaram Pandurang & Shantaram Pandurang.	Dhanji Street	Ground of Heerjibhai Hormusji.	Mirza Street.
475	,,	,,	3166 to 3170	1934	Abdul Rehman Street.	Hirjibhai Hormusji.	Mirza Street.	Hirjibhai Hormusji

PROPERTY AT MIRZA AND DHUNJI STREET.

700	157	1,440	3144 to 3,151	1391	Dhanji Street	Satyabhamabai widow of Ganesh Vithoba	Heerjibhai Hormusji,	Mirza Street

The following are Ward Numbers of the properties on the above pieces of Land on B Ward—253, 254, 256, 258, to 273, 356, to 364. C. Ward. Nos. 628. 632, to 639, 641, to 651. 53; 54; 55; 57; 58 and 59;

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

180, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 16th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
De Deon Motor Car four cylinder six seater in good running order.
By order of the Commandant Auxiliare Force, Bombay.
17 Government horses.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.
The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—
80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).
The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HINGES, SHEARS, KNITTING WOOL, RAZORS, SERGE, HAIR WASH, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. 5 cases Hings,—3 cases Icilma cream shampoo and hair powder,—6 cases codliver oil,—4 cases Jackel Hair Wash—20 Cases Ultramarine Blue 1 lbs packet,—8 Kegs Hydrosolphon Dyes,—3 cases shears No. 6—8,—2 cases Locks of Millerlock Company. 31 cases galvanised Iron wire gauze,—50 bundles shovels round and square,—2 cases mechanics' Vices,—2 cases choppers garden chairs,—1 Bale Knitting wool.—2 cases English boots and shoes,—3 cases Brass foundry,—20 Rolls white serge,—12 methylated spirit Fans,—1 Kerosine oil Fan,—1 Kerosine oil fan large size,—1 case Kings and Apren File and and Damper.
On account and risk of Mr. Noormahamed Haji Suleman Bhimadiwalla.
2 cases American Razors.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
Unclaimed articles—such as—planks, gunny bags, clock, brass hooks, cotton, brass pipe, towel, cupboard, silk sari, iron pieces, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES, WIRE IMPLIMENTS, ETC., ETC.
Suit No. 1924 of 1290.
Magonlal—vs.—Lalitabai.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at C. P. Tank Road, on the premises Chaganlal Bhaichandbhai Pavthawalla on second-floor the following:—
One large lot of Brass and Copper utensils, cupboards, Tables, Easychairs, Chairs, Teapoy, Clocks, Pictures, wire implements, safe, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FURNITURE DEALERS AND PRIVATE OWNERS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND WELL DESIGN FURNITURE MADE BY CHINESE WORKMEN OF THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT OF THE ASHOK SWADESHI STORES, LTD., AND ALSO SOME ARTICLES OF ANOTHER FIRM.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, at Ashok Building Princes Street in the furniture department of Ashok Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., (the Department is to be closed) very valuable and handsome household new furniture such as—dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, crockery stands, whatnots, large and small mirrors in frames, teakwood benches, large shelves, chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, large mirror back cabinet sofas, writing tables, office chairs, sample tables, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, glass door book cases and book stands, silk lined settees, towel racks, cloth and gown cupboards, revolving office tables and Lady's office tables, Typewriter tables, flower pot stands, leather lined dining chairs, hat and umbrellas stands, Indian art carved tables, Teapoys and screen. Hand painted folding drawing room screen also one lot durries and rich Agra made Indian carpets, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Sunday, the 18th instant.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TENDEL STREET.
Suit No. 134 of 1919.
Gulam Hoosein—vs.—Rajabally.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—
All that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing there on situate lying and being at Tendel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 14 feet in breadth and 42 feet in length be the same little more or less and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2776 and Street Nos. 27—29 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the sweepers passage, on the West by the Tendel street aforesaid on the north by the house of Moorarjee Vishram on the South by a passage and the house of Khoja Moorad sajan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1922.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dara, Leck, Jeddah.
Steamer Warturm, Cartner, Antwerp.
Steamer Katuna, Hamersley, Calcutta.
Steamer Silksworth, Deans, Port Said.
Steamer Vasna, Hitchings, Busrah.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Gorala for Rangoon.
Steamer Wilostan for Karachi.
Steamer Birkenfels for Calcutta.
Steamer Placuna for Singapore.
Steamer Firozi for Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar for Jeddah.
S.S. Dara:—The T. M. Company's steamer Dara, 3,083 tons, Captain J. E. Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.
S.S. Warturm:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons, Captain G. E. Cartner, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and 15 passengers.
S.S. Katuna:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Katuna, 2,927 tons, Captain E. G. Hamersley, will said to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.
S.S. Silksworth:—The W. and A. Graham Company's steamer Silksworth, 2,961 tons, Captain Deans, will sail to-day from harbour for Port Said, with a general cargo.
S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vasna, 2,042 tons, Captain F. W. Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 15.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.—90 bole wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 39 bale wool, M. Nissim, 50 bale cotton, P. H. Vasa; 80 bale wool, C. Parakh and Co.; Glasgow.—2,000 cwt. c. myrabolams, P. Mathooradass and Co.; Barcelona.—24 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.
Steamer Chindwara for Hamburg.—165 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bale cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 745 bale cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 550 bale cotton, Patel Bros.; Antwerp.—550 bale cotton, Patel Bros.
Steamer Trenegios for Genoa.—110 bale cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 3,000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.
Steamer Banca for Shanghai.—5 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.
Steamer Akitanaru for Kobe.—101 bale cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; Nagasaki.—100 bale cotton, G. K. Kaisha.
Steamer Bombay Maru for Osaka.—500 bale cotton, G. K. Kaisha; 500 bale cotton, T. M. Kaisha; Kobe.—100 bale cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 1,500 bale cotton, G. K. Kaisha; Yokohama.—1,000 bale cotton, G. K. Kaisha; Shanghai.—1,000 bale cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.
Steamer Malay Maru for Kobe.—310 bale cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 200 bale cotton, G. Karanjia Ltd.; 500 bale cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bale cotton, K. M. Nathoo; Osaka.—4 cases tortoiseshell, H. Laljee and Co.

IMPORTS.

June 15.
Steamer Scalaria from Rangoon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.—22,04,713 gallons kerosene oil.
Steamer Barala from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.—3 jottas asafoetida; 1 case asafoetida; 1 case arsenic; 15 bags arsenic; 94 bundles fish; 26 bags galls; 12 bags almonds; 4 cases almonds; 69 box dates; 2,000 bundles dates; 94 bags dates; 51 bags gram; 185 bags gram dhall; 500 bags barley; 45 bags rice; 2,731 bags wheat; 100 bags wheat flour; 3,055 bags sardines; 126 bags gum; 60 bags gum arabic; 415 bags raisins; 100 cases gum tragacanth; 39 bundles skins; 5 bales fox skin; 74 cases wine; 12 bales paper; 6 cases color; 270 bags sugar; 29 jottas cotton; 514 bales cotton; 249 bundles cotton; 8 bundles gunny bags; 98 bundles wool; 2 bundles silver coins; 5 bundles dollars; 70 bundles specie; 7 cases specie; 3 tins pearls.
Steamer Vasna from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.—1,325 bags wheat; 25 cases ghee, 152 bundles specie.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If I were asked to say as to which country on the globe is the most prosperous, civilized or contented I shall at once point to one where beggars number least. Opulent cities like London, New York or Bombay with beautiful mansions that 'seem to kiss the welkins 'cheek,' with streets at once spacious and attractive, and illumined with electricity can not serve a true test to the happiness or to the civilization of the country. The end of all civilization as that of all good government, is the promotion of plenty and prosperity among the masses. 'The gifted few' are bound to rise by their talent, birth or purse. They scarcely need any help either from the Government or from the public. But what of those starving hundreds—a majority of whom are the blind and the maimed—who pass a weary cheerless existence without roof, without food, without shelter?

That they form—most of them—a class of idlers with whom begging has grown a habit and a heritage cannot of course be denied. That there are amongst them the young and the green fit for work and honest exertion cannot be overlooked. That they are not easily inducible to work is truer still. But then a question arises as to who made them professional beggars? Who is responsible for their idleness? "charity," it is true, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," but charity in undeserving hands often encourages sloth and degrades both. While the deserving are denied alms they are very often given to the better and fitter amongst them who can work. This has made begging a habit and a profession. It is this more than anything else that is responsible for their ever-increasing number—though unaccountable circumstances had had some share in its progress. The late war for ipstance has considerably increased the number and the famine took it almost to its height. Even here in Bombay which is a headquarter of the Government and of the so-called 'merchant princes,' the 'noble,' and the 'educated'—even in this City of riches and employment—there are numbers begging in the streets and the lanes, begging from house to house; and the truth of this remark can be best realized if one passes but half an hour in any local train between Bombay and Kalyan or Bombay and Virar!

"What should be done to check the tide—the tide that is sweeping much of human flower and energy?—or is the problem to be left unheeded till it reaches the climax and becomes a pressing necessity? I for one suggest the following for its solution: I have no faith in getting orders passed against begging. It will only "drive the devil by the door and let it in through the window." Begging, if it is to be avoided, should be avoided by persuasion—not by force.' But persuasion must needs be attended by a provision which will have to be made to meet the requirements of the converts. Asylums will have to be opened at different places at the cost of the Government, or the public or both which will arrange to give them requisite work in exchange for food or wages. The Indian National Congress, it will not be out of place to mention, will, if it thinks it desirable, take this opportunity—when it is bent on the constructive programme—to help the poor wasting hundreds by inducing them to work at the wheel in return for their humble requisites of livelihood. It will harness the poverty and hasten the progress of Khadi besides making no small a portion of humanity serviceable to itself and to the Nation at large.
Will either the Government or the public pay heed to the hitherto neglected class and give them work and food?—Yours, etc.,

G. T. KSHIRSAGAR.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 15th June, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 15th June. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.44	5.25		
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.62	4.64		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.63	4.47		
Byculla (J, J, Hospital)	1.50	4.57		
Kemp & Co., (Camballa Hill)				

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 15TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	
Do. 14th	98.2	86.8	63	..	0	0
Jask	94.5	84.6	82	..	0	—0.07
Do. th	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.1	89.4	47	..	0	—0.31
Rawalpindi	102.9	76.1	27	..	0	—0.54
Lahore	112.6	82.7	40	..	0.44	+0.16
Kheiar	111.6	85.4	36	..	0.22	—0.83
Ambala	105.7	80.1	43	..	2.76	+2.68
Delhi	106.0	83.4	57	..	2.66	+1.45
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	100.9	86.2	51	..	1.15	+0.77
Mainpuri	100.5	84.8	69	..	1.87	+1.08
Jhansi	103.4	86.2	39	..	0.36	—0.31
Cawnpore	103.6	81.9	69	..	0.70	—0.05
Allahabad	107.9	81.4	75	..	2.03	—0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.9	84.0	61	..	0	—0.04
Karachi	91.2	83.6	79	..	0	—0.14
Aimer	103 8	87.4	41	..	0.71	+0.21
Jalpur	100.8	87.8	39	..	0.93	+0.33
Kotah	109.6	94.1	28	..	0.24	—0.46
Mount Abu	86.8	71.9	46	..	0	—0.78
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Wadh—						
Bhuj	99.0	77.4	67	..	0	—0.43
Dwarka	91.2	83.2	78	..	0	—0.05
Veraval	87.8	83.4	81	..	0	—1.45
Rajkot	102.2	80.3	56	..	0	—0.93
Bhavnagar Para	103.4	82.6	62	..	0.33	—1.37
Surat	98.3	84.4	68	..	2.06	—1.07
Ahmedabad	102	83.7	59	..	0.33	—0.77
Deesa	107.8	2 5	61	..	0	—0.35
Neemuch	105.7	82.8	24	..	3.66	+3.00
Indore	100.1	77.8	69	0.02	3.40	+1.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	102.7	86.3	48	..	2.84	+0.99
Saugor	103.4	83.8	46	..	1.19	+0.36
Hosangabad	101.1	80.0	65	..	2.32	+0.82
Khandwa	104.0	80.1	63	..	2.99	+0.84
Akola	103.8	77.9	61	..	0.77	—1.16
Amraoti	101.5	77.6	55	..	0.31	—2.40
Nagpur	103.4	81.6	46	..	0.89	—2.74
Chanda	103.1	81.0	75	..	0.54	—2.16
Raipur	105.7	83.1	53	0.01	2.73	—1.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.8	78.2	93	0.44	5.25	—1.43
Ratnagiri	5.377.0	78.2	95	1.10	11.07	—2.57
Marmugoa	79.4	74.2	97	5.18	20.08	+4.58
Karwar	80.6	75.4	90	3.17	15.64	—4.42
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	76.2	78	0.98	1.57	—1.01
Ahmednagar	9.90	72.8	93	0.81	2.84	—0.44
Poona	93.8	72.7	74	0.02	0.13	—2.41
Sholapur	97.5	73.5	93	4.60	5.70	+2.34
Bijapur	91.5	71.8	80	0.31	1.67	—0.64
Belgaum	80.8	68.0	76	0.08	0.91	—2.00
Aurangabad	95.9	73.0	76	0.89	2.79	+0.02
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.1	76.8	69	..	1.13	—0.98
Hyderabad	100.4	75.4	75	1.29	1.93	—0.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.1	76.0	90	0.88	13.79	—7.03
Calicut	85 8	76.9	93	0.45	6.70	—11.35
Cochin	87.9	76.7	87	0.49	6.94	—7.80
Colombo	87.8	80.7	81	0.04	5.41	+0.13
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	108.4	81.5	52	..	0.62	—1.64
Bellary	0.375.7	69	..	..	3.09	—1.09
Cuddapah	105.6	81.4	52	..	0.95	—0.54
Madras	106.7	84.0	53	..	1.28	—0.41
Bangalore	87.6	66.8	80	..	0.04	—1.09
Coimbatore	91.6	74.6	75	..	0	—0.69
Trichinopoly	101.1	71.1	53	..	0.24	—0.68
Negapatam	101 0	81.0	65	..	1.51	+0.90

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th June, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the north and east Punjab humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature was above normal at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and lightly clouded at Kotah. Humidity is in defect and night temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded and in south Gujarat and Central India West humidity is in defect. Temperature was above normal at Surat.

Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at most stations humidity is in defect. Temperature was higher than usual at Jubbulpore ando Raipur.

The Konkan.. All stations report rain which has been very heavy in the south of the division. Karwar had 5.17 inch., Mormugao 6.48 inch., Ratnagiri 1.10 inch and Bombay 0.44 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the south and heavily clouded in the north of the division. Day temperature was below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Sholapur reports a very heavy fall of 4.60 inch. Ahmednagar had 0.81 inch., Bijapur 0.31 inch., Belgaum 0.66 inch., Aurangabad 0.89 inch. and Hyderabad 1.29 inch. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Ahmednagar and Sholapur humidity is in excess. Day temperature was above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains strong in the Konkan and has penetrated into the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Rain has fallen nearly generally over this area and in Malabar. Very heavy falls have occurred at Karwar, Mormugao and Sholapur which report 5.17 inch., 6.48 inch. and 4.60 inch. respectively. Other falls exceeding an inch are 1.10 inch at Ratnagiri and 1.20 inch. at Hyderabad. Skies are clear in the Punjab and Rajputana and humidity remains in defect in the Central Provinces, Central India West, Rajputana and the north and east Punjab. The sea is rough from Colombo to Mangalore.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to remain nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. An extension is probable in the United Provinces and south Gujarat and a few falls may occur in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th June, 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened appreciably in the Peninsula. The storm in the Bay is moving extremely slowly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, the west coast of the Peninsula and north Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bihar, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein two; Rangoon Bassein, Kyaukpyu five; Akyab four; Silchar one and a half; Cox's Bazar one; Calcutta three; Saugor Island, Burdwan two; Mymensingh one; Darjiling one and a half; Darbhanga three and Naya-Dumka two.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, June 14th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches	..	29.602
Temperature of Air	.. Degrees	83.3
Wet Bulb Thermometes	.. ..	78.8
Dew Point	.. ..	77.3
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. ..	8.0
Maximum temperature of Air	.. ..	88.8
Minimum do do	.. ..	70
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SSE. WSW. SSW
Movement of Wind do	.. miles	131
Fall of Rain	.. .. Inches	0.18
Total fall during month	.. ..	4.81
Do. do. year	.. ..	4.81
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m.	of 15th.	0.59

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in.	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	16	m 2 17	24 9	16	m 8 49	18 11
		e 3 40	16 1		e 10 5	10 7
S.	17	m 4 8	23 0	17	m 9 38	19 9
		e 4 29	25 7		e 11 2	19 7
S	18	m 5 9	23 7	18	m 10 27	20 6
		e 5 5	25 2			
M	19	m 6 22	23 6	19	m 0 15	19 4
		e 6 1	24 11		e 0 3	21 0
Tu	20	m 7 48	24 2	20	m 1 14	19 9
		e 7 7	24 11		e 12	21 0
W	21	m 8 56	25 2	21	m 2 4	18 1
		e 8 13	25 1		e 2 27	20 8
Th	22	m 2 33	24 13	22	m 8 10	18 0
		e 3 6	26 1		e 8 33	0 4

The Bareilly Mahomedans at a meeting held on the 13th instant passed a resolution requesting the Viceroy to recommend to the Home Government that Sir Harcourt Butler's term of Governorship be extended to five years. (A. P.).

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LOAN.
Five-Year Six per cent.
BONDS, 1927,
Ten-year six per cent.
BONDS, 1932,
Free of Income-Tax
Issued and repayable at par.
Subscription opens on July 3. Full details, including terms on which War Bonds 1922 and Indian Treasury Bills can be tendered in payment for the new loan, can be ascertained by applying to any Bank, Treasury or Sub-treasury, or Post Office conducting saving bank business; or to the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 13th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East India	200
" " Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 78
Egyptian F. G. F.	19 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 74
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	21 61
	Jan. 21 15
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	21 71
Oct.	21 14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	..
July	12 26
Aug.	12 16
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 06
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 78
Jan.	11 78
Feb.	..
March	11 58
April	..
May	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	12 47
July	12 39
August	12 33
September	12 28
Oct.	12 20
November	12 12
December	12 01
January	11 94
February	11 88
March	11 82
April	11 76
May	11 70

Tone :—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, June 13th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	18 20
July	18 25
Aug.	18 40
Sept.	18 50
Oct.	18 65
Nov.	18 80
Dec.	18 85
Jan.	18 90
Feb.	19 00
Mar.	19 15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 85
" " " Fully Good	10 25
" " " Fine	10 65
M. G. Broach Good	10 73
" " Fully Good	11 15
" " Fine	11 55
M. G. Scinde Good	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 7.
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York July	21 87
" " " Oct.	21 83
" " " Dec.	21 55
" " " Jan.	21 38
Spot Cotton at New York	22 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21 40
Futures at New York July	22 00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	21 93
Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	2 42
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mixed	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 13th.

Futures at New York	July	21 78
	Oct.	21 62
	Dec.	21 27
	Jan.	21 38

Liverpool, June 13th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	July	12 33
	Oct.	12 15
	Jan.	11 89
	Mar.	11 78

London, June 13th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/12·6 Firm
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 13th.

Bankers 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8
" 3 months hence	35 7 8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Indian selling. Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 7 8
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 13th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	50
Barletta Busso 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	49/3
Australian 32 lbs. June Sellers	52/6

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 113
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Quoted	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Nominal	£ 16 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull,

Linseed, Bombs per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	£ 21

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July Sellers	£ 9 1 8
Toria Rapeseed :—June-July Paid	£ 18
Linseed, Argentine June-July Quoted. Quiet	£ 17 5/8

Tone :—Dull.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/6
Copper, Braziers'	£ 83
Yellow Metal	9 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 84 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 87 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 3/4
Rupee Paper 5 1/2 %	97 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	55 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/2
7 % Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	9 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June steadier	7 1/2
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Nominal	20/1 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal	21/4 1/2

Tone :— Fai? Demand

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 15.

To-day 9 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach July-August at Rs. 511 and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 509½. From this level it improved to Rs. 513½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 513½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 513 and going up to Rs. 516 closed at Rs. 513½. Fine Mg. Oomra July opened at Rs. 444½ and went up till Rs. 447 on buying by an Office. Again touching Rs. 446 advanced to Rs. 449 which rate remained at 4 p.m. Fine Oomra September opened at Rs. 461½. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 461 and Rs. 465 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 465 F. G. Mg. Bengal July was Rs. 376 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton had a better feeling yesterday, and there was a fairly good demand for nice quality of Berars and Broach cotton. About Bs. 5,000 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6.30 P. M.)

Bombay, June 15th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	514
Fully Good Bengal	July	378
Fine Oomra	July	447
" "	Sept.	463
Southerns	July/August	516

THE EAST INDIA OCTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	513
Fully Good Bengal	July	37
Fine Oomra's	July	447
" "	Sept.	463
Southerns	July/August	515

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15th

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine						
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	395	375	355	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	462	447	432	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	—	497	482	467	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	—	482	467	452	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	520	510	500	
Southerns	—	—	—	—	520	510 500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 14th June 1922.

Cotton	3368	Bales.
Wheat	1216	Cwt.
Linseed	7075	"
Rape, etc.	1793	"
Gingelly seed	1477	"
Poppyseed	485	"
Groundnuts	2966	"
Castorseed	3898	"
Rice	734	"
Myrabollams	3637	"
Cottonseed	13680	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	5794	"
Juwes	817	"
Masur	211	"
Baley	806	"
Rajra	274	"
Coal	828	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 15th.

Bombay:	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/2
Bank Demand	1-3 17/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 23/32
Fcs Demand	220
American Dollars	349
Honkong Dollars	204
Shanghai	279
Japan	165
Singaporse	180

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT

REPORT.

June 15.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 27-1.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 94-7.
Bars Silver ready 1st settlement, Rs. 94-7.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-3 7-16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-3 15-32.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-3 1-2.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-3 17-32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1-3 23-32.
Bank's buying T. T., 1-3 9-16.
Bank's buying D. D., 1-3 19-32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D., Frcs. 325.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 345.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 335.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 165.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 160.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 204.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 180.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 349.
London Gold ready, sh. 92-6.
London Silver ready, d. 36-2.
London Silver forward, d. 36-2.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady. China bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $4.47 3-8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 50.90.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 54.60.
Italian Exchange, Frcs. 90.90.
German Exchange, Mrks. 1400.
Prague Exchange, Krons. 234.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100-8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 122, Central 37-8, Tata Bank 16-12 and Eastern 89.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 305n, Apollo 96-4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1275, By. Dyeing 1540, Bradbury 1080 x.d., Century 942-8, Cent. India 4995, Colaba Land 2715, Coorla 295, Crescent 632-8, Currimbhoy 1920, David 1330, Edw. Sassoon 555, Elphinstone 170, Fazulbhoy 1440, Gokak 235, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 700, Jamshed Mfg. 480, Kasturchand 980, Khatao 600, Kohinoor 3550, Madhavrao Sed. 265, Madhowji 520, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 960, New City 710, Pabani 940, Pearls 1242-8, Phoenix 1000, Planet 290, Shapurji 385, Simplex 1050, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5380, Tata Mill 1100 and Vishnu Cotton 2450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 555, B. Burma 572-8, B. Burma N. I. 170 pr., Bt-Burma pet 9-12, B. Tramway 137-8, B. Steam 252-8, Bundi Cement 41-8, Ind. Cement 295 x.d., Katni Ord. 295, Katni Defd. 1425, New India 22, Shivrajpur 33-8, Tata Iron Ord. 67-8, Tata Iron Ord. Defd. 260, Tata Iron N. Ord. 60, Tata Iron N. Defd. 230, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 57-8 and Scindia Steam 7-8.

MILL STORES

June 15.

One fails to understand what reasons have impelled the Government to increase the duty on Cotton Healds and Reeds from 2½ per cent to 15 per cent. which is already in force from 1st June. Some months before, when the budget was under consideration, an increase on stores and machinery from 2½ per cent to 10 per cent. had created a great hue and cry and protests from various quarters were recorded that an increase on stores and machinery would tend to crush the Textile Industry, which already continued to face a burden some excise duty.

Healds and Reeds form the most important mommodities of the Weaving Departments and to tax them with such a crushing duty is calculated to severely to harm the textile industry. Besides, there was a growing demand for Healds and Reeds from handloom factories that have recently sprung up for producing Khadi. These handloom weavers, who are already handicapped, will find it more difficult to face the increased cost of Healds and Reeds. Many fear that this additional burden would spell the ruin of these cottage-hand-looms and Khadi. While writing this one is reminded of the recent sonorous gubernatorial platitudes about cottage industries being essential to the growth of national life. It is pertinent to enquire if it is with this intention that H. E.'s Government have thought it desirable to increase the duty.

The market continued steady. The volume of business recorded was comparatively poor. The Home offers for 15/40s. Healds have been maintained at 34d. cif. Bombay. Leather stores have had no important fluctuations. The tone of the Japanese Bobbins has been dull. Some inquiry was witnessed in Fillets and Bandings, especially in Tubular Bandings. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 2-7-0; Reeds Rs. 0.5-6; Roller Cloth (K 16 oz.) Rs. 10; Sizing Flannel (K 66") Rs. 5-4-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 75; Pickings Bands Rs. 2-4-0; Fillets Rs. 1-0-0 (Syke); Bandings (Oldham) Rs. 1-4-0; Tubular Banding Rs. 2-2-0; Conical Firm 5" Rs. 11; Slubbing Tubes Rs. 36.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is reduced to 5 per cent.

Twenty-four candidates for the Bengal Legislative Council and one for the Legislative Assembly from the Bengal Landholders constituency have been declared ineligible for election or nomination to the Councils till 1925, for having failed to lodge return of election expenses in time. (A. P.)

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE SERVANT."

The Lucknow Resolution, whilst reaffirming the moral right of the people to offer civil disobedience under certain circumstances, and while also leaving the door open to a future Resolution actually sanctioning the exercise of this right upon the fulfilment of the requisite conditions, has, we think, rightly and wisely advised the country to curb its impatience and irritation, and concentrate itself, with redoubled vigour and perfected discipline and organization, upon the working out of the constructive programme as not only being the best and surest training school developing in us the competency for mass civil disobedience on strictly non-violent and correct lines, but also being, *in itself*, a solvent of the Swaraj problem in India. In other words, it reminds the country of what the Mahatmaji has said so often, that constructive work as summed up in Khaddar, social service, and Mass education *means* Swaraj and the right type of Swaraj is being established in India, even apart from Civil Disobedience, which therefore *need not* actually mediate for the righting of our wrongs and for the fruition of our hopes.

THE "SWARAJYA."

The present mad career of the Government has certainly roused the indignation of many. We are glad, therefore, that the All-India Cosgress Committee has not, either in a fit of passion or in bravado, committed the country to an immediate campaign of Mass Civil Disobedience, but has considered the question in a spirit of calmness and sobriety. All the same, we do not feel hopeful of the future so far as the attitude of the Government is concerned. There is nothing to indicate that its present policy which seeks to interfere in a ruthless and arbitrary fashion with the ordinary peaceful propaganda of the Congress in furtherance of the constructive programme is likely to cease. We are afraid that though the Committee has now decided against any aggressive step or even any measure of self-defence, the necessity for some forward step adequate to the situation will be overwhelmingly felt at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. For the present, it is our duty, however, to place our constructive work on solid foundation and complete it within the shortest time possible.

THE "HINDU."

There is nothing so detrimental to the progress of Congress activities as vexatious acts calculated to make people feel that to engage oneself in Congress work is to do a thankless task. Of course, workers endowed with firm minds and a stern sense of duty ought not to be and will not be scared away by petty precautions indulged in by the thoughtless, but they are apt to chill the enthusiasm of the average man unaccustomed to the amenities of Western political polemics; and it is the latter variety of men, as apart from the "professional politicians," that the Congress is now so seriously in need of. The need for solidarity among the ranks of Congressmen has been no more strong or insistent than at present when everywhere a regime of ruthless repression is in evidence. The All-India Congress Committee has postponed taking up the challenge but if it is to take it up successfully, the Congress organisations will have to close up their ranks and set to work with greater earnest and better appreciation of the dangers and difficulties that confront them.

THE "LEADER."

It is noteworthy that the Committee expressed no opinion on the question of the boycott of Councils, courts and schools, although it has become an acutely controversial issue among the non-cooperators themselves, and merely contented itself by re-iterating its faith. It should be carefully noted, not in the *programme* but in the *principle* of non-violent non-cooperation It did not also enjoin the picketing of foreign cloth shops or of liquor shops. On the contrary, it earnestly appealed to the country to concentrate *all* its efforts upon the carrying out of the constructive programme to the fullest extent and to complete it within the shortest period possible. We do not think that this programme can be completed (assuming that it is practicable to complete it) within the next few months. Without an economic revolution and mental and moral transformation it cannot be possible for every man to put on *khaddar* and to discard altogether mill made cloth and to abolish untouchability. The latter must take years of education and missionary work for social uplift before it can be eradicated We do not see any reason why efforts for the removal of untouchability and the spread of *khaddar* should not be accompanied with normal political activities along well-recognized constitutional lines mic and social improvement alone cannot solve the political problem. In fact, the former can be more easily brought about if control is obtained over internal affairs by political efforts. And it is on this account hat we have been urging upon the people the need of utilising the reforms to the largest extent possible for building up the moral and material strength of the people. What is needed is concentration on all the aspects of national life, so that there may be an all round progress and not merely a one sided one.

THE "TRIBUNE".

One reason why civil disobedience is apparently deemed necessary is that the Bardoli programme does not satisfy the more ardent spirits, that since Bardoli there has has been a lull in the political atmosphere, except so far as the Government itself has chosen to make it lively by its unwise and short-sighted measures. Now assuming that the situation is as it is depicted, does any one really imagine that the resolution placed before the Committee is likely to remedy it? Is not the Committee really asked to move in a vicious circle? The constructive programme upon the ardent critic, is not being and cannot be pushed forward energetically because there is nothing it is to feed popular enthusiasm. How does the resolution meet this criticism? Why, by telling the ardent critic that the country will have the requisite food for its enthusiasm if and when it has already carried out the constructive programme. And yet the fallacy into which it thus betrays itself was inevitable if civil disobedience was the one food which it was prepared to provide for the ardent spirits. It could not, merely to satisfy the demands of logic, adopt a course which experience has shown to be highly inexpedient. Immediate civil disobedience would undoubtedly feed the enthusiasm of the ardent spirits, but who that has witnessed the actual trend of events in the country during the last six months can deny that it is not the thing for the country at the present stage, even if it will be found useful at a later time? The true remedy for the situation, the best method of making the present programme at once inspiring and effective, lies elsewhere, and that is the remedy which the Committee did not and perhaps could not be expected just at present to consider.

"NEW INDIA."

We are not yet in receipt of the complete proceedings of the All-India Congress Committee at Lucknow, but enough has appeared to show that there is a marked tendency to resist the adoption of heroic policies. The proposals to proclaim a boycott of all British goods, to cease to have anything to do with British merchants or banks, etc., were rejected as impracticable. And the subject of civil disobedience is still being discussed, notices of several amendments having been given. The whole of Maharashtra has apparently boycotted the Committee, and this is so because of the strong differences of opinion.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

QUESTION OF INTRODUCTION IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the letter to the President from the Deputy Secretary to Government, dated the 8th March, 1922, forwarding for information and guidance a copy of G. R. No. 1612 of 31st January, 1922, regarding the question of standardization of weights and measures, the Municipal Commissioner, in the course of a letter addressed to the Corporation, writes:—It will be seen from the resolution that the Government of Bombay propose eventually to legalise in this presidency the standards mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Resolution, but that in consonance with the policy of the Government of India they do not at present intend to undertake any legislation in the matter. I am sure the Corporation will agree that legislation in such matters should wait upon popular demand and that the decision of Government to defer legislation until progress has been made on the right lines is a sound one. Government are willing to help in the meanwhile the movement for the standardization of weights and measures by executive action. They have asked that wide publicity should be given to the standards which they eventually propose to legalise and that these standards should be brought to the notice of the Corporation with a view to their adoption in this city.

I consider the standards most suitable and have no hesitation in recommending their adoption. This is not the first occasion when these standards have been commended to the Corporation. The question of standardization of weights and measures has often come up before them in the past. It is not necessary to go into the past history of the question at this stage, but I would invite attention to Mr. Cadell's report of 10th February, 1914, in which he had pointed out that the general currency of the railway maund seemed to prove that the difficulties of introducing new weights and measures were not so great as had been anticipated and that he was of opinion that the yard of 36in., the imperial gallon of 48 drams and the railway maund of 40 seers (3,200 tolas) should be subdivided and adopted as the most suitable units. Since this report was made the Municipal Act has been amended so as to authorise the Commissioner to provide, with the approval of the Corporation, such local standards of weight and measure as he deems requisite for the verification of weights and measures in use in the City and to enforce the use of such weights and measures. I request therefore that the Corporation will take into their consideration the question of adopting the standards which Government propose to legalise eventually for the whole Presidency, and accord their approval under Section 418 of the Act, to the standards being provided for the purpose of verification of weights and measures in use in the City."

Section 418 of the Act, referred to above, provides, among other things, that subject to the approval of the Corporation the Commissioner shall from time to time provide such local standards of weight and measure as he deems requisite for the purpose of verification of weights and measures in use in the several trades or classes of trades in the city, and shall make such arrangements as he shall think fit for the safe keeping and periodical verification of the said local standards, and shall also provide from time to time proper means of verifying weights and measures by comparison with the said local standards and of stamping the weights and measures so verified; provided that when by or under any law for the time being in force any legal standard of weight or measure has been or shall be prescribed for the whole of British India or the City of Bombay, the local standard of such weight or measure which the Commissioner shall provide for the purpose of this section shall be of such description and shall be authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by or under such law.

When the Commissioner with the final approval of the Corporation has provided local standards of the weights or measures in use in any specified trade or class of trades in the city, he shall give public notice thereof fixing a date after which such standards shall be introduced in such trade or class of trades.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE CONTINUES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The situation with regard to the strike of seamen is unchanged. The position in stevedores coolies' strike is easier, one thousand men having resumed.

THE GOVERNOR & KASHMERE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is to be deplored that H. E. the Governor of Bombay was constrained to revisit Kashmere for the benefit of his health, but I trust he has returned re-invigorated and rejuvenated from that paradise of convalescents. Unfortunately, Governors cannot perigrinate like ordinary mortals, and this exodus to the valley of the Jhelum raises questions of grave importance.

First and foremost it is unconstitutional. Governors cannot go out of their Province for the benefit of their health even on medical certificates. It is even more unconstitutional for a Governor to encamp outside his Province on duty. Sir George Lloyd did not go *incognito* across the snowy frontier, but, went with all the paraphernalia of officialdom, actually discharging his duties as Governor of Bombay on the banks of the Jhelum. If this be permissible on the banks of the Jhelum why not on the banks of the Seine or the Rhine? To convert a sanitarium into a camp of duty does not commend itself to my moral sense. It would have been far more preferable to lay down the reins of office for a month or two.

The next question concerns the vulgar aspect of cost. While we are clamouring against the Summer exodus to Mahableshwar we cannot suffer the more expensive exodus to Kashmere. It is true that the Bombay exchequer will be relieved to a certain extent of the full burden as the Governor was the guest of the Maharajah. I am assured, whatever the cost, he was a welcome guest for the Maharaja is noted for his right royal hospitality to distinguished visitors, but can Bombay view with pride or pleasure or honour the spectacle of the transfer of the financial burden from Bombay to Kashmere? An incognito Sir George would not cost the State even ten thousand rupees. Whereas as Governor he cost quite a lac. Some say two lacs. It is a heavy burden on a State whose revenue scarcely exceeds double the revenue of the Corporation of Bombay. Moreover, is it constitutional for the Governor of Bombay to be the guest of a State while discharging his duties as Governor of Bombay?

I regret to have to add that I came across no non-official citizen of Kashmere who had a word of approbation for the visit. Their sentiments are well revealed when they declare that the Governor *threatens* to pay third visit before the expiry of his governorship. Will the Bombay Legislature kindly interpellate to have the episode fully elucidated.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady,
June 13.

TRAM FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner has supported the application of the Tramways Company for an increase in fares and in his letter to the Corporation he has only been able to argue that an increase is necessary because the expenditure of the Company has increased. He conveniently forgets, and perhaps expects the City Fathers also to forget, that notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure of the Tramways Company has increased, their profits have not decreased, neither have they been unable to pay handsome dividends to their shareholders, nor have the Company made a loss. If this be the position and the Company earn excellent profits in spite of increased expenditure, is not a demand for increase in fares unwarranted, especially when such demand if granted would mean a burden on the poor of Bombay? It is curious that the rich will sit in judgment on the poor because if the Corporators sanction an increase in fares, the said increase is not going to effect them as they have their cars to fly about—it is the poor who will have to pay!

The Tramways Company for want of better arguments cite the increase in Railway fares, but ignore the fact that the Railways have been working at a loss and although I do not agree that an increase in Railway fares was necessary, yet the case of the Tramway Company is entirely different from the Railways, and it is unfair for the Tramways Company to try to mislead the Corporation by citing the example of the Railways.

In concluding I would again warn the City Fathers that should they sanction an increase it would only mean that they would thereby be helping the Company to profiteer and would be inflicting an unnecessary and unbearable burden on the poor of Bombay, including the ill-paid clerical community, who are already groaning under the high cost of living at present ruling in the city.—Yours, etc.

DHUNJISHAW SORABJI DALAL.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Apollo St., 2 p.m.
Steamer Macedonia, with outward mails of June 1st expected to arrive 6 a.m.
Harwood League Football Competition, the Cooperage, kick off 5-45 p.m., Customs vs. K. S. L. Infantry.

SATURDAY, June 17.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Bank Holiday.
Public Lecture on "Anti-Turkish Agitation" under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
S.S. "Caledonia," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 19.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting Canada Bldg., 4-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

Domestic Occurence.

DEATH.

SILVA-COLLASCO—On 9th June, 1922, Velim, Salcette-Goa beloved wife of A. C. Collasco, partner Messrs. Costa Collasco and Co., Margao, R. I. P., East African papers please copy.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. L. Ayer of Calicut will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—South Indian Music in the Light of Theosophy. The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day Friday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Swarajya Sabha Office, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Social Club of the above Association will meet to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce when Mr. Manu Subedar will meet its members.

For another Saturday meeting, see under the Caption "Kathiawad Political Conference" in this page.

MEETING OF NAIRS.

A preliminary meeting of the Nair residents of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Vanita Vishram (opposite Servants of India Society), Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Sunday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. to consider the advisability of forming a Nair Samaj. All Nairs are requested to be present.

ELECTRIC SHOCK.

A HAWKER'S EXPERIENCE.

On the evening of the 14th instant at seven o'clock, a hawker named Kalua Gheesa was sitting on an iron railing outside the Cinema Majestic, when he received a severe electric shock and fell unconscious. Dr. Gokhale immediately rendered him first-aid and brought him round. Mr. Wilson, Electric Inspector to Government, with Inspector Chapman of the Bombay Police, visited the Cinema yesterday morning and found that the outside circuit above the railings in question was to the earth. Examination, however, showed that a galvanised lead pipe, with wiring through it, was slightly touching the rails and evidently this gave the shock to the man.

A WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have been lately informed from Uran, Pen and Bombay that one Muneer Ahmed of Behar declaring himself a Barrister and the brother of Dr. Syed Mahmud is touring in Colaba District collecting money in the name of the Central Khilafat Committee for the Khilafat and Moplah Relief Funds.

We hereby bring to the notice of the public that the Central Khilafat Committee of India has no connection whatsoever with this man and as a matter of fact he is not the brother of Dr. Syed Mahmud as he pretends himself to be. The public are requested to give their donations only to their respective local committees and in the absence of local and district Khilafat Committees all donations should please be remitted direct either to their respective Provincial Khilafat Committees or to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, in order to be safe from cheats.—Yours, etc.

A. H. S. KHATRI,
Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Kesarsingh Lakshmansingh
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah, Acting Chief Justice and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balak Ram, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, Disagreeing with the assessors he found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The deceased Nagava was a married woman, aged about 30, but she had left her husband about twelve years ago and had become a prostitute. About a year before her death she became the accused's mistress, and lived with him at Kolihal, a village in Hyderabad State. The deceased Nagawa owned some ornaments and Rs. 200 in cash which she handed over to the accused when the two were living together. Subsequently she wanted the property back, but the accused did not comply with her demands. He also kept another mistress and thrashed the deceased. The result was that there was a serious quarrel and Nagawa left accused and came to her sister at Salvadgi on the Wednesday preceding the day of the murder. The accused followed her to Salvadgi and went to her sister's house where the quarrel about the ornaments was renewed. The sister, Danawa, who was in the house when the accused came there, saw them quarrelling but she attached no importance to the matter and went to her field, leaving the two alone. About an hour before sunset a neighbour named Chandappa heard a cry of distress from Danawa's house and he peeped through the chinks. He saw Nagawa lying close to the kitchen door inside the house, and the accused kneeling on her and stabbing her with a knife. He got frightened and went home. A little later the accused came out of the house, closed the door and walked away. Danava came home in the evening and saw her sister's dead body. Her cries brought her neighbours to the place and the police patil was informed of the occurrence. The accused was arrested at Muddebihal.

The accused denied having killed the woman and pleaded an alibi. He alleged enmity on the part of the witnesses.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed that he was unable to accept the theory that the witnesses were deposing against the accused through enmity. He was satisfied that the fatal assault was committed by the accused and not by any one else. No circumstances were alleged to exist that would reduce the crime from murder to something less. He did not think, he, as Sessions Judge could be justified in passing the lighter of the two sentences provided by law.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Murdeshwar appeared for the accused.
The Government Pleader for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRVST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Shirinbai Cassamali charged Nazer Abdulla Dharamsey with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,317, the facts of which are already reported in these columns. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Bhandarker, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Velani, Bar-at-law.

Yeshwant Kasinath Koregaonker, clerk, Industrial and Exchange Bank, produced four cheques drawn by L. Motiram and Son in favour of Nazer and Co. The first cheque was endorsed by N. A. Dharamsey on behalf of Nazer and Co. It had been cashed in his own account in the Alliance Bank of Simla. The first cheque was for Rs. 1,000, the second for Rs. 250, the third for Rs. 300 and the fourth was for Rs. 500. The four cheques were tendered as exhibits.

Pandurang Ramrao, a clerk in the International Bank then deposed that Nazer and Co. opened an account in April 1920. Witness produced a letter dated 7th July, 1921, saying that Shirinbai Cassamali would sign on behalf of Nazer and Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velani witness said that one Laud too was signing cheques on behalf of Nazer and Co.

Edulji Ruttonji Mistry, Clerk, French Bank; produced a letter dated 7th July, 1921, stating that Shirinbai Cassamali would sign in the name of Nazer and Co.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velani witness said between June and November, 1921, they had received no other letters.

Motiram Gulabdas, Record Keeper, Official Assignee's Office then produced nine books out of twenty-four books in connection with the case. The nine books were left in the Court.

Ram Rao, a clerk of the National Bank produced a cheque for Rs. 75, dated 27th August, 1921, drawn by A. Haji Husein and Son in favour of Nazer and Co. It was endorsed by per pro Nazer and Co., N. H. Dharamsey.

Dulabhdas Vrajdas then said he was in the service of Nazer and Co. from May to December, 1921. Govind Kishordas was the Cashier. Accused drafted letters in July 1921, addressed to the International Bank and the French Bank. Witness typed those letters. The letters were tendered as exhibits.

The other charge in respect of Rs. 450 the complainant withdrew.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

THEFT AT BORI BUNDER STATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Brown of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Sheikh Abdulla Rahiman (30) with criminal trespass and attempting to commit theft.

The evidence showed that at 9 p.m. on the 12th instant the accused boarded a first and second class carriage at Victoria Terminus from the other side of the train. Sergeant Brown had kept a watch at the station owing to previous complaints. The accused was arrested while trying to remove luggage of a passenger.

The accused pleaded guilty and in view of his five previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SPECIAL SESSIONS IN BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting of the Kathiawad people residing in Bombay will be held on Saturday the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Morarji Gokaldass Hall Cavel for the purpose of transacting the following business in connection with the special sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference to be convened in Bombay:—

(1) To form a reception committee and appoint its office bearers.

(2) To select the President of the Conference.

(3) To fix the dates, time and place of the sessions.

(4) To make all other arrangements.

All Kathiawad citizens are requested to attend.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, June 15.*)

Lieutenant J. A. McQueen, 1st Yemen Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Lahej.

Captain H. C. B. Mitchell was appointed to hold the combined appointments of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Bombay and the Registrar of Companies with effect from the 1st March.

Lieutenant J. H. Carmichael, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Extra A.D.C., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Captain C. J. Brigg, resigned.

Major H. G. Vaux, M.V.O., is appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, vice Captain G. S. Rawstorne, M.C., reverted to Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. P. C. Patil, Deputy Director of Agriculture, has been allowed an extension of study leave for two months and twenty days.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for seven days.

Mr. G. G. Sim, I.C.S., Member, Board of Inland Revenue, and Joint Secretary, ex-officio in the Finance Department Secretariat, has been granted leave for four months (including privilege leave for two months and nine days).

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

The leave granted to Mr. J. P. Trivedi, Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics, Agricultural College, Poona, has been extended by ten days.

Mr. T. N. Koppikar is permitted to return from leave and is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar-Bijapur.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, is pleased to make the following appointments in connection with the Government Law School:—

To re-appoint for a period of one year with effect from 1st June:—

Mr. Bamanji Jamshedji Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, to be Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

Mr. Hormasji Munchershah Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Pitambardas Lavji Thacker, Advocate, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Pandurang Waman Kane, LL.B., to be Professor of Law.

To reappoint for a period of two years with effect from 1st June:—

Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanthrao Nadkarni, LL.B., to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Pherozeshah Bejanji Vachha, LL.B., Advocate, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Narhar Mahadeo Patwardhan, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Dhondo Ramchandra Manerikar, LL.B., to be Professor of Law.

To appoint on probation for a period of one year.

Mr. Vinayak Shivram Bhandarkar, LL.B., Advocate, to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Balaram Krishnanath Dhurandhar, LL.B., Advocate, to be Professor of Law vice Mr. Mirza Ali Reza Khan, Barrister-at-Law.

Major H. S. Hutchison, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Menezes, M.B., B.S., has been placed on general duty at the Central Prison Hospital, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.

Major-General W. E. Jennings, M.D., I.M.S. is granted leave of absence on average pay for six months.

Mr. Gavrishankar Dullabji Daftary, B.E., to relieve Mr. D. R. Sataravala, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on leave and act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals District.

Mr. A. W. Hanckel, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., is appointed Executive Engineer for two months special duty on his relief from the Kolaba District. The Headquarters of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty will be at Poona.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, is granted combined leave for 18 months.

The combined leave granted to Mr. Vishnu Narayan Vartak, L.C.E., Superintending Engineer, is extended by leave for ten days.

KANARA GOWD SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the Society will be held at Korgaonkar's house, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, on Sunday next at p.m. The report on the working of the Society during the twelve months ending 31st March last shows that the Society's membership at the close of the year stood at 145 as against 131 at the commencement thereof, while the subscribed capital rose from Rs. 64,125 to Rs. 71,775 of which Rs. 53,826 have been already collected. The anxiety expressed in the last year's report about the ability of the Society to engage and occupy the full acreage of the land secured from Government (viz., 13 Acres, and 14 Gunthas) has been greatly allayed by the prompt response from members, so much so that all the plots reserved for private houses have been fully taken up, and the Committee have had to reject a number of applications for want of additional land.

The Government of Bombay were pleased to allot to this Society a loan of Rs. 2,45,000 of which the first instalment of Rs. 1,10,000 was drawn by the Society in the preceding year. Thhe balance of Rs. 1,35,000 was drawn in the year under report.

It was expected that the Society's proposed buildings would be ready for occupation before the monsoon of 1922; but various unforseen difficulties made delay inevitable. At the close of the year under report, 14 buildings or 40 tenements were in various stages of completion. The total number of tanements are, however, expected to be ready for occupation by the close of the approaching monsoon. According to the Government classification, the Society has continued to be gazetted in class "A" during this year also.

The Committee feel confident that the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society will rank with the very best of the institutions of its kind. The Committee record their special gratitude to Mr. G. E. L. Carter, Collector, Bombay Suburban District as well as to Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That there have been many inconveniences which the travelling public undergo daily is an admitted fact. Who is responsible for this? My experience as the Honorary Secretary, Railway Mandal, Belgaum, shows that the responsibility lies much on the public. Even the educated among the public never care to bring the inconveniences they have to undergo to the notice of the Railway authorities concerned. Complaint books have been kept on Railway stations, but how many of us have ever made use of them? How many from among the public men of big places like Bombay and Poona have ever taken it into their heads to drop a line to the Railway authorities with regard to the inconveniences of the poor ignorant passengers. I can authoritatively say the Railway administration are ready to cooperate with the public in the matter of complaints brought to their notice. I therefore appeal to the leaders of the public to try and remove the grievances by bringing them to the notice of the proper authorities and not to waste their time in idle discussions which lead nowhere.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. MARATHE.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POOR STUDENTS.

A few scholarships are to be awarded to poor but deserving students from the backward classes, receiving secondary education. Applications with full particulars will be received on or before the 15th July, 1922, by Mr. N. V. Khandke, Honorary Secretary, Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mazgaon, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha has recently made startling revelations in the Press in regard to the transactions of the above Company. The Official Liquidator has not refuted any of the statements, and yet no action seems to have been taken so far. The culprits are quite at large and poor shareholders are made to suffer.

When the world hears sensational trials like Bottomley's, Farrow's Bank case, Banque de Chine in Paris—the culprits of the Anglo-India Co. are free, although over a year has elapsed since the liquidation work began.

Dear Editor, I was connected with the Firm almost since the very inception, and I never saw anything more scandalous in all my life's time. Times out of number I had brought serious irregularities to the notice of one or two of the Directors, who either turned a deaf ear and never bothered themselves about them.

Re the purchase of rotten steamers, I may inform your readers that Mr. Wreford, who was only acting for a month or two, had submitted a confidential report to the Directors. This report was either shelved or no importance was attached to it.

I now leave the shareholders to judge whether the negligence of the Directors was wanton or not?

Will you, Sir, raise your powerful voice on behalf of the poor shareholders and earn their life-long gratitude?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, June 10.

BHANAP.

MONSOON ACTIVE.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula. The storm in the Bay has disappeared and rains are extending up the Gangetic plain. The rainfall has been nearly gneral in Lower Burma, Bengal, west coast of Peninsula and Bombay Deccan and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of United Provinces, and Hyderabad. A few falls, also, occured in Upper Burma, Orissa, east of Central Provinces, south east Madras and north Madras coast. The Chief amounts are:—Moulmein one and a half inches, Tavoy, Rangoon, Bassein one, Diamond Island, Cherrapunji Cox's Bazar one and a half, Chittagong one, Berhampore three, Darjeeling five, Darbhanga one and a half, Daltonganj one, Lucknow two, Ratnagiri one, Marmagoa six, Karwar five, Ahmednagar three quarters, Sholopur five, Aurangabad one, Gulbarga and Hyderabad one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June, 15.

The day has passed quietly in all sections. Jute shares save for Clive and Howrah were stagnant. The market for cottons, coals and industrials was depressed with a few buyers in evidence. Howrahs opened with a certain amount of confidence and a large turnover was reported at the outset, the price climbing to Rs. 47 Later business fell off considerably and the price eased to Rs. 46 at 2 p.m. Just before the close, there was a further sharp decline. Clives fluctuatetd to a less extent but moved in sympathy with Howrahs. The heavier jute stocks had a very few buyers and such business as was put through was at greatly reduced rates. Dunbars were dull but there were one or two buyers of Bengal Nagpore in the market at low rates. Kesorams had a sharp fall and were offering freely at the close at Rs. 13-5. There was no outstanding feature in the coal section. Gopalichuckswere done at Rs. 17-12. There were sellers of Sowardih and Burrakur. Talchers were enquired for in the morning but interest was not sustained. Among Miscellaneous stocks buyers were in the market for Indian Iron and Steel, Titaghur Paper and Frank Ross. British India Corporation ordinary, Marshalls and Madan Theatres were on offer. Banks show no change on the day. Following were closing quotations::—

Government Securities:—6 per cent bonds (1931) 100-12 o. 1.

Cotton:—Dunbar 425 and (pref) 185 s.1., Kesoram 14.

Jute:—Alliance 550 s.1., Anglo-India 377, Auckland 202, Century 7, Clive 38-8, Dalhousie 362, Fort Gloster 700, Gondalpara 898 s.1., Gourepore 632 s.1., and (pref) 86, Howrah 45-8, Kamarhatty 607-8, Kanknarrah 465 and (pref) 91, Kinnison 905 s.1., Lansdowne 287, Lawrence 463, National 286 National (pref) 101-8, Northbrook 60-8, Reliance 47-12 s.1., Waverley 11-12.

Coal:—Bansjorah 37, Burrakur 39-8 s. o. 1., Century 4-6, East Indian 32 Equitable 28, Ghusick and Muslia 26-2, Gopalichuck 17-12, Jainty Central 14-8, Katras Jherriah 110, Marine "A and B" 14 o.1., New Tetturya 12, Patmohna 9-12, Sitarampore 21, Sowardih 9-8, Sudamdih 4-8, Talcher 8.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Oil and Cake 7-8, Bengal Telephone 279, Bengal Timber 211, Indian Wood Products 7-10, Namburnad Tea (ord) 8-4.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Vacancies having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignations of Messrs. H. P. W. Macnaghten and S. J. Gillum, members elected to the said Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Bombay Electoral Rules, to call upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect, in accordance with the said rules, two persons for the purpose of filling the said vacancies before the 17th day of July 1922.

TURKS-AGGRESSORS OR AGGRIEVED?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Anti-Turkish Propaganda has been renewed in England! The Turks are grossly misrepresented. That seems to be the paying and pernicious policy of Sir Basil Zaharoff and Co.! It is pursued with vengence even in America. That is how the United States are moved to send their representative to the proposed Inter-Allied Commission to inquire into Turkish barbarities in Asia Minor! The Turk is still painted as the most aggressive power in Europe! Is it so, Sir? Here are some facts and figures, which are gleaned from the recent English Papers:—

(1) In 1672, Turkey was the Master of Algeria, Tripoli, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Constantinople, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia, Hungary, Transglvania, Podolia, Moldavia, and even Greece!

(2) By 1878, i.e., in two hundred years, she lost Algeria and all her European Territory, save Constantinople and Thrace and Macedonia!

(3) And to-day in 1922, she has been ousted by diplomacy, breach of promise or incessant fighting from Tripoli, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Smyrna, Thrace and Macedonia! Has the Turk been an aggressor or an aggrieved party? It is manifest how he has been hounded out from place to place by the kindly Christian Powers! Has the Turk lost his manliness, chivalry or fighting capacity? No! Even the European officers, that returned from Mesopotamia had to speak highly of the Turk as a first-class fighter and above all a gentleman! And yet he is reviled to-day by some members of the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet as a savage fighter, merciless in his dealings with Christian women and children! How long will these politicians keep on sinning against Truth? There is a God above; and even He cannot tolerate such rank injustice very long!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to publish my letter in your wide spread paper.

Last year great discontent arose in the students who passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination from Colleges other than Grant Medical College and who were refused admission in the 2nd year of the College in preference to the P. Sc. students of the Medical College. To avoid the repetition of the complaint, the Dean of the College has thought out a remedy, this year. He sent a warning to the students who were going to be admitted in first year of the College, with the call. It was as follows:—

"Applicants for admission in the 1st year, .e., to read for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, are warned that students do not now on passing that Examination obtain automatically admission to the College 2nd year classes. Only the first hundred in order of merit of the successful candidates *from all colleges* will be accepted to proceed further in the study of medicine; the rest notwithstanding their having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination will be required to leave the college at the end of the year.

Admission is only granted on this understanding.

(Sd.) B. HIGHAMS,
M. B., B. S. (Lond). Major, I. M. S.
Dean.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 1st June, 1922.

The plan is no doubt very impartial, but it is rather very cruel to the first year students of the Medical College. Students from other Colleges generally fill their terms for Inter-Science and appear for both nter-Science and P. Sc. Examinations! If they are not admitted in the 2nd year of the Medical College, they are at liberty to proceed for B. Sc., or B. A. and practically they lose nothing. While, the first Year students of the Medical College who will not come in the "first hundred of the successful candidates frim all Colleges" will be required to leave their Medical Course and in addition, lose one year of their previous academic life, which is very expensive in that College, since they must fill the terms for Inter-Science before going either for B. Sc. or B. A.

The way to improve this condition is, in my opinion, only one, and it is this. The P. Sc. students who will not be admitted in the 2nd year of the Medical College, should be allowed to proceed for B. Sc., or B. A. with some subject other than Physics (Geology or Zoology, for example) without filling their terms for Inter-Science, as the studies of Physics alone are more advanced in I. Sc. classes than those in P. Sc. classes. This can, redress the hardships of the poor students who prosecute their studies at the cost of their bread, in these times when prices have gone enormously high.

Would educatiinal authorities listen to this grievance and try to remove it by declaring the suggested plan or some other satisfactory measure?

I hope that this my proposal will be forwarded and considered in the meeting of the Senate which is to take place on the 28th instant for the consideration of proposal abolish the P. Sc. Examination.—Yours, etc.

A STUDENT.

June 13th.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following few lines and oblige the Medical students, who find themselves in an awkward predicament?

A "Guardian" has already voiced the grievance of the Medical students, who have passed their Preliminary Scientific Examination, and who are now desirous of prosecuting their Medical studies by joining the 2nd year class of the Grant Medical College.

Though the Dean admitted last year more than 200 students to the 2nd year class, this year he has decided not to admit more than 170 students, and about 50 students are now stranded entirely, without any other course in front of them.

At the time of the commencemen of our Preliminary Scientific studies last year if the Dean had notified to us his intention of not admitting some of the successful students at the Preliminary Scientific Examination, we would have thought twice before entering upon our Medical studies. But, now it is exceedingly hard for us to reconcile ourselves to such a hard lot, after having spent one year of our youthful life, and incurred an enormous amount of expense, to say nothing of the physical and mental strain that we have undergone, for the preparation of our Examination.

Again, there are certain students, who had appeared for both the Preliminary Scientific, as well as the Intermediate Science Examinations. They failed at the Preliminary Scientific, which is meant to qualify students for admission to the 2nd year class, though they passed at the Intermediate Science Examination the majority of students had appeared for the P. Sc. Examination only, and not for both, since I. Sc., Examination is meant for B. Sc. students. Some of these students, who passed at the Preliminary Scientific are rejected, while these students, who actually failed at the P. Sc. Examination have been admitted, simply because they passed the Intermediate Science Examination, the very fact that these students failed at the same examination, at which we passed goes to show, that they do not deserve preference over us. Is there any consistency, in such methods of admitting students?

I finally appeal to the Education Minister, to do something for these unfortunate students and all our hopes are centred on him.—Yours, etc.

"A SUFFERER."

HARWOOD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

R. G. A. (2) BEAT BENGAL UNITED (0).

Play in connection with the Harwood League Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. Play began punctually at 5-45 p.m. The course of the match was considerably intercepted by the inclement weather. The rain which began as a drizzle steadily developed into a regular downpour, and it was in heavy rain that the latter half of the match was conducted. Despite the rain, the attendance was fairly good. It speaks volumes for the patience and resignation of the Bombay sport-lover that many of the spectators—(not the fortunately situated occupants of the covered galleries) but many in the uncovered open sides preferred to stand in the rain and witness the match to beating a safe retreat.

The contestants of the day were Royal Garrison Artillery and Bengal United. Both these teams had figured already in the course of the present tournament. The R. G. A. on the last occasion was defeated by the Bombay Gymkhana by one goal and the Bengal United also had to submit to defeat by the Customs with a concession of two goals. The Artillery men were decidedly better team and they won a deserving victory with the comfortable margin of two goals.

The play in the beginning was of a balanced character neither side being able to monopolise the operations. Then gradually the West—Bond—Saxon combination of the R. G. A. began to assert itself and made repeated incursions into Bengal United's hair of the field. Bhattacharjee and Gupta did yeoman services in the full back line and stemmed the tide of attack for a time, but soon Bonds the R. G. A. pivotal man smartly passed on the ball to West, who dribbled past Gupta and put in the first goal for bis side. Till half time was reacher no further additions to the score were made.

In the second half all possibilities of scientific play was rendered impossible by the heavy downpour of rain. Players had to waddle through the rain sodden field and try to dodge, dribble and pass through mud and slush. Consequently, play was of an extremely happy-go-lucky sort with little or no technique in it. The barefooted Bengal players played a plucky game and tackled the booted Artillery men betraying no concern for their unprotected feet. For a time they managed to hold their own, but in their efforts to avoid a certain goal they had to concede a corner and off this Fayson bagged the second goal for the R. G. A. There remained yet another fifteen minutes or so of play and during this time the plucky Bengal players tried very hard to reduce the lead which their opponents had secured, but their efforts were of no avail. Sen the Bengal United custodian was called on to save a fairly high-ball towards the close of the game which he did with commendable prevision. Only once were the Bengal players near scoring at this stage and on this occasion Keates, the R. G. A. right full back cleared in fine style. When the closing whistle sounded the score stood thus:—

Royal Garrison Artillery ..... 2 goals.
Bengal United ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.—Rankin; Keates, Reams; Sgt. Grant, Gr. Kenneth, St. Tyler; Barker, West, Bond, Saxon and Fayson.

Bengal United:—Sen; Bhattacharji, Gupta; Roy Jyotish Roy, J. Den; S. Roy, P. Mukherji, Jotin Roy, N. Banerji, J. Maitra.

Umpire:—Sgt. Major Journeaux.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs vs K. S. L. Infantry.

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Friday, June 16, 1922.

SELLING THE PASS.

Like the oleaginous politician he is, the first thing Mr. Sastri did on reaching Perth was to inform the Australians that "we recognise that the White Australia policy is settled." Mr. Sastri meant it no doubt as a deep stroke of diplomacy for the purpose of conciliating Colonial opinion; but who the "we" is, Indians will fail to divine. Whether the recognition of a selfish, dog-in-the-manger policy was conceded by Mr. Sastri on behalf of the Government of India or of the people of India, we do not pause to distinguish, for from either stand-point the declaration is premature, foolish and unauthorised. As the spokesman of the Government of India in the Imperial Conference of last July and as a signatory of the Reciprocity resolution, Mr. Sastri is not committed to a recognition of the iniquitous White Australia policy. The resolution was virtually a reiteration of the compromise accepted four years ago by Lord Sinha, then the nominee of the Government of India. The substance of the 1921 resolution may be analysed in two statements: first, that each member of the Imperial Conference should be free to regulate immigration and, second, that in any event all domiciled residents should receive full civic rights. General Smuts repudiated the second obligation. If the first clause had been framed in explicit hostility to Asiatics, Mr. Sastri would have been bound to protest, but as it was a proposition of reciprocal rights conceded to all the participating Governments, Mr. Sastri followed Lord Sinha's precedent and accepted it. If, in actual application, the Dominion Governments used the prerogative for the penalisation of Asiatics *qua* Asiatics, India would be bound to protest against the moral injustices of the course and, if free, retaliate.

We hold that the Reciprocity clause is compatible with the staunch and unalterable claim of Asiatics that they have a right to migrate freely and that if any disability is imposed, it ought to be on grounds other than those of race. Individual disqualifications are conceivable; racial never. Within the terms of the Reciprocity clause, Mr. Sastri would be justified in resisting pretensions of racial exclusiveness; for the agreement he accepted did not proclaim any stigma of race. If the Sastrian Moderates answer that it is a distinction without a difference as long as Colonials are anti-Indian, they simply do not see the folly of being jerrymandered into voluntary admissions of disabilities which we have firmly to repudiate. If Australia is animated by the spirit of exclusiveness, let India stand in protest saying that the Pact of Reciprocity, meant for the prevention of undesirable immigrants, was being prostituted for racial insult and racial injury. In negotiations of this kind, the wise man looks miles ahead and presses home every advantage of previous consent. But Mr. Sastri declares with considerable aplomb that Indians appreciate the policy of five million white people holding a continent which in a century they will not be able to populate. The Northern part of Australia consists of vast undeveloped tracts which are of no use to the white inhabitant and are well suited as an outlet of surplus population from elsewhere. Even Lord Northcliffe warned the Australians against their preposterous selfishness. India, however, holds it on higher grounds that the policy of racial exclusion is inhuman and disastrous. Mr. Sastri's accredited business was not to bless the anti-Asiatic policy but merely to press the second clause of the 1921 covenant, namely, the securing of full civic rights to Indians already in lawful domicile. The right honourable gentleman, however, always carries under his turban a certain amount of wind which is released at awkward moments. The gentleman, who with furrowed forehead slobbers over the "unthinking" masses among his own countrymen, has shown a chronic incapacity for being discriminating and firm. He could have been silent about the White Australia policy to suit the Salisburyan pose; or if pressed about it he could have answered "We do not think you are right in your policy of reserving a whole continent for yourselves. There is room for more and if you only think imperially you will realise the wisdom of accepting us as brothers. Of course, you are entitled to recognise individual disqualifications, and keep out undesirable elements. Bu all Indians cannot be so described. For example, I am sure that, if given the chance, a person like myself would realise the standard and responsibility of your domicile. You have, we fear, exaggerated dangers and misunderstood us. However that may be, my present visit is to plead with you that those who are already domiciled should not be treated by you unjustly. Your Prime Minister has promised to do it for us. Come, honour your bond." As a matter of fact, we question if ever the Government of India have stated that the exclusion of Asiatics *qua* Asiatics is an acceptable or acceptable policy. But irrespective of occasions, Mr. Sastri is ingratiating and expansive and we owe the silly declaration probably to his "unthinking" lugubriousness.

If there was at any time an Indian who had a lucid knowledge of constitutional principles, it was Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and it may be news to our latter-day climbers that he refused to budge an inch from the claim that at home or in the Colonies or in Britain the inherent rights of the Indian citizen were no whit less than that of the white man. True he was the subject of disabilities, but Sir Pherozeshah held that they were artificial. To the extent that they existed, there was injustice. But he would never compromise on the question of status. He showed vision and mettle during the Passive Resistance movement in South Africa. And to-day his stand-point remains right except in the eyes of the decadents who flourished under his shade and became creeper on the alien fence. It is dishonouring for any Indian to dress the part of the superior diplomat and say he appreciates a "White" policy for any part of the Empire over which he goes into post-prandial hysterics. All good in theory, says the Moderate, but what of practical policy? The answer is that so long as Indians are helots within the Empire, let them not dupe themselves into dreams of equal citizenship or Imperial partnership. Every restriction, whether on their freedom in their own country, or their civic rights in Kenya and South Africa, or their entering the Dominions for business, is a detraction from their rights; they must refuse to recognise it; they must see in it only the evasion of justice and the pillage of the dumb. Let us say so, logically, till right redresses wrong. And people like Mr. Sastri, men of "practical politics," do immense harm by trying to execute smiles of approval at racial selfishness, because it hides the complicity of the Imperial Government. We are sometimes told that in Colonial matters the Imperial Government is helpless, but it is the Imperial Government which acts as abettor and exemplar in "anti-native" policy. When the South African Union Act was passed, there was an explicit clause denying to coloured "natives" the rights of franchise; all, all were reserved for the White man. Remember that the original injustice to the coloured man was not imposed by the observations of any Colonial administration, but by the enactment of Parliament after the Boer War. The Liberal M.P. is hypocrite enough to scratch his chin, incredulously, when he is reminded of the fact. Nor was it a pre-War accident. Ior, it was in 1922 that Winston Churchill gormandisingly ate his own words and declared Kenya a British Colony. When, therefore, the Indian or the coloured man—for their cause is the same—is stabbed in the back by a decision of the Imperial Government, the Colonial administrations feel encouraged. They know that Indians are astute enough to see the hypocrisy of the Imperial pretence of mere local prejudice causing trouble. Left alone, a Colonial Government would hesitate to injure the self-respect of a foreign nationality. In the second week of May, the Ottowa Parliament passed a Bill regulating the ingress of foreigners. The Prime Minister refused to yield to the clamour that all Asiatics should be excluded. He said that such a restriction would "embarrass the Government in negotiations with Japan and China" and he laid stress "on the inadvisability of taking any steps to interfere with the development of the growing trade with the Orient." On those two considerations, Mr. Mackenzie-King quashed the opposition. No Asiatic country can give the game away in a matter of vital honour. "Equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals" constituted one of the demands of the Japanese at the Peace Conference. It was rejected, but the sympathy of India was wholly with Japan and not with the contumacious attitude of the Whites. The Reciprocity resolution ought to be an active force with the Government of India. If Indians are helots, does not Reciprocity forbid the activities of the South African Bank in India? The problem is emerging into view through all the talk of Far East politics. If the British Empire is the champion of colour, India is in Blind Alley. If, say by the provocation of Australia, there is a war with an Asiatic country on the status of the Asiatic, could Australia be too sure of the willingness of India to support her? No loyalty can endure on the basis of injured honour. Mr. Sastri has given free recognition of the "settled" policy of White Australia. India has to be a little more guarded on the issue, leaving it to Mr. Sastri to enjoy the Dominion status he has individually attained in the British Empire.

THE NEW STERLING LOAN.

As the first fruits of the East India Loan (Railways and Irrigation) Act passed by the British Parliament last March, we have the announcement of a new sterling Loan for £12½ million in London. The terms of the Loan, it is true, do no offend against the dictates of economy as did those of its prototype of a year ago. The quidnuncs of the Government of India are probably intending this experiment of a 5½ per cent loan for 12½ million sterling with a net yield of 5.73 per cent. not only as a happy contrast to the 7½ million sterling loan at 7½ per cent. of June 1921, but also as an evidence of the improved standing the Government of India enjoy in the London market consequent upon the policy of ruthless political repression and retrogression. Possibly it is also the effect of Mr. Dalal's presence on the India Council. In any case, while conceding that the terms of the new loan cannot be described to be as onerous as the terms of the last loan, we cannot shut our eyes entirely to the fundamental offence of all borrowing outside the country. It is true that the rate of interest is lower, that there are no onerous terms of conversion attached; and that there is no invidious distinction made between Indian investors and non-Indian investors. But all this does not obviate the difficulty that the Government of India, borrowing abroad before the Indian market has been tried, do not allow ample chance to Indian capital seeking investment, at the same time that they directly contribute to the intensity of the drain of Indian resources. The Government of India are known to be on the eve of extensive borrowing in India. Would it not have been more in keeping with the national interests of India if the Government had waited till the results of the Indian loan were known; and then, if they still needed more capital, borrowed them in England or elsewhere? As it is, the terms of the Indian Loan not only become a foregone conclusion but they also leave an unpleasant suspicion in the mind of the people about the relative priority of interests as considered by the Government of India.

The fact that the proceeds of the Loan are reserved for the Railways does not make the Loan the less a source of drain from India. The fiction of the productivity of Indian railways has often been exposed in these columns, and has now been officially proved by the Budget figures disclosed last March. The folly of making such vast commitments on an asset admittedly not productive could only be committed in the present Indian Legislative Assembly whose members, while voting a grant of 150 crores for railways to be spent in five years, did not stop to consider whether they had the right to tie down the discretion of their successor and did not even care to realise the mischief of voting a comprehensive grant for five years without benefit of lapse in case of the unexpended surplus. The Indian railways are productive in name or theory only. Their small margin of profit—this year an actual loss—is usually arrived at without providing for depreciation and without allowing for ground rent. And the new constructions must necessarily remain unproductive for a period of years. The excuse, therefore, of borrowing for railways on the untenable hypothesis of their productivity is bound to be mischievous, unless we define our maximum railway requirements in mileage as well as rolling stock.

Notes of the Day

The Lascars.

We had anticipated the news that the report concerning the behaviour of lascars on the "Egypt" would be used to bolster up a movement against the employment of Indian seamen. That those who have for so long and consistently worked for the replacement of lascar crews by British crews on vessels sailing to and from the East have lost no time, is evident from a Reuter's message we published yesterday. British ex-naval seamen are, it is reported from Chatham, replacing lascars on some large passenger ships. The Press correspondent who is responsible for the report attributes the movement to the "Egypt" disaster, but adds naively:—"The possibilities of this development are most important in view of the fact that thousands of ex-naval men are now seeking employment." We are very sure that that the last-mentioned is the real inspiration behind the development. For, the conduct of the lascars of the "Egypt" has not yet been definitely proved to have been as alleged by garrulous passengers. On the other hand, we have the war record of the Indian seamen—a record as proud as that of any seamen in the world—suggesting that the "Egypt" disaster stories are mere propaganda designed to help solve the unemployment problem in Great Britain. If our suspicions and the suspicions of all who know and respect the fine qualities of the Indian lascar prove to be justified, we believe the mischievous people who seek to deprive lascars of their berths on vessels, whose trade and interests are exclusively Eastern, are precipitating greater trouble than they know. For, Indian seamen are self-respecting men and it is just possible that any action prejudicial to their interests which the P. and O., or any other company may take, will result in labour difficulties in Indian and Far Eastern ports likely to prove very costly to the British companies trading therewith. A very large proportion of the sardars of dock labourers and other workers are ex-lascars. The emphatic protest made by the Indian Seamen's Union in Calcutta against the "Egypt" stories is a straw showing which way the wind blows.

Everest.

The Mount Everest expedition seems to be making good progress and perhaps the near future will show the conquest of the greatest mountain in the world. Hitherto, we have heard nothing further this year of the interesting hints at discoveries which the expedition might make—hints which were very eagerly debated in the Calcutta Press last year. General Bruce's party has not, we presume, come across any more of the mysterious tracks in the snow supposed by some to be the tracks of a man of a strange race of "snow-men" and by others to be the footprints of some Mahatma of the sort with whom a certain individual is reputed to maintain wireless communication. In one Calcutta paper last year we were treated to an account of how a member of the expedition sent a letter to his wife in England and received a reply in the space of half an hour through the good offices of a Mahatma discovered on the slopes of Everest. But, as we have said above, no further word of such discoveries have been vouchsafed us this year and we are mildly relieved that till now the eternal Himalayan snows seem disposed to preserve inviolable such esoteric mysteries as they may have. For your Western explorer is only too often a vandal and a Philistine, and should an authentic Mahatma be discovered with power to make Marconi's developments seem prehistoric by comparison, we greatly fear that the result will be horribly materialistic. The expedition may try to kidnap him and on their return to civilisation they may turn him into the stock-in-trade of a limited liability wireless company enabling Clive Street's and Hornby Road's businessmen to scorn cables, mail-boats and even airship services.

Tinkering with the Problem.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the draft rules under the Government of India Act to give effect to the notification of the Governor-General constituting Burma a Governor's Province forms an interesting study in the psychology of British Imperialists. Earl Winterton, the Under-Secretary for India, speaking as "a Tory", was convinced that British history had proved up to the hilt the possibility of constant devolution of functions from the Imperial to other representative Governments within the Empire without affecting the strength or cohesion of the whole Empire. Lord Winterton, like some other gentlemen, notably our old friend Colonel Wedgwood, indulged in some illusions about the Burmese reforms proposals being more progressive than any yet devised for the governance of the Empire, and pointed to the "two important (!) additions to the transferred subjects made in the case of Burma, namely, European Education and Forestry." As if to give point to this amazing concession, some reactionaries rose to deprecate the grave indiscretion of surrendering the Forests into Indian hands, and Major Ormsby-Gore even eulogised the Forest administration of Burma "as one of the finest in the world." We have no doubt that it has been so, from the point of view of British Capitalism, and we are confirmed in our belief by the disclosures made before the Whyte Committee as to why the Forests should remain a "Reserved" subject. Lord Winterton echoed the cry by repeating that the handing over of the Forests was attended by a certain amount of risk, and he promptly consoled himself with the sage reflection that "there had never been a progressive constitutional development not involving some risk." But both Lord Winterton and his friends in the House of Commons ought to know by this time that the risk is more imaginary than real, and that in the keeping of Indian Ministers, under the existing dispensation, British interests are quite safe, and we presume that the whole talk was a bit of stage-management. Practically in all respects, the Burmese proposals follow the "reforms" in India, and do not go far beyond tinkering with an acute political problem. The minor departures which have been made in the application of the Government of India Act to Burma are mere eye-wash, compared with the mischievous character of the proposal to keep out large areas from the purview of the "reformed" Government and stereotype racial and religious difficulties by perpetuating the evil of communal representation, and thus effectively prevent cohesion among the people.

The Corporation and Port Trust.

Interesting discussion took place at Monday's sitting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when Mr. P. C. Sethna moved a resolution regretting that the vacancy caused on the Port Trust by the absence of Mr. Clayton was not filled by the nomination of the Acting Municipal Commissioner (who happens to be an Indian gentleman). Mr. Sethna said in the course of his speech how the right, which has now been filched away by the Government, had been enjoyed by the Corporation since the year 1879 of the uninterrupted nomination of the Municipal Commissioner as a member of the Port Trust. It is true that an Indian gentleman—Mr. Lalji Naranji—has been nominated, but it does not affect the right of the Corporation in any way. The action of Government is a direct challenge to the Corporation, and in resenting it, Mr. Patel and his colleagues were absolutely justified. And the only course open to any body of self-respecting members is not to continue a policy of mendicancy, but to insist that their time-honoured right shall be duly respected. And in case of failure on the part of Government to restore the Corporation's right, the Corporation would be justified in calling upon their two elected representatives on the Port Trust to resign as a protest and withdraw their co-operation until such time as Government make sufficient amends for the insult.

A Welcome Movement.

The Bombay Presidency Council of Women has been doing much good work in a quiet manner. It has succeeded, to some extent, in bringing together women of different communities and making them realise the duty they owe to their city and to its poor. But the principal workers of the Council are, however, conscious that the success attained so far has not been very satisfactory, partly because the majority of the members have either been apathetic or had very few opportunities provided for social intercourse and exchange of thought. The Council, has, therefore, decided to hold social meetings in the Town Hall on the fourth Thursday of every month. These meetings will be quite informal. The first hour will be devoted to tea and general conversation and the second hour to short informal discussions on current topics. For those who care to do some sewing for the Red Cross, facilities will be provided. The idea underlying these meetings, in which Her Excellency Lady Lloyd is especially interested, is to bring increasing member of women of different communities on one common platform of social intercourse and civic service and those who realise to what extent the future of the city and the country depends on women will bless the effort of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women and wish it every success. The first of these social meetings will be held on Thursday next at 5 p.m. in the Town Hall when all members of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women and those interested are cordially invited.

CORK HARBOUR.

A SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE.

GERMAN STEAMER DETAINED ON SUSPICION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

A sensational occurrence took place at the entrance to Cork harbour on Tuesday midnight. The German steamer "Stella Maris" was entering at the time and failed to answer the signals from the British cruiser "Dance" and was only brought to standstill when the latter fired a number of shots across her bows. Searchlights were trained on the "Stella Maris" while an armed party boarded her. She was towed to the dockyard and her cargo searched. Up to now no arms or ammunition have been found.

ECHO OF PETTIGOE OUTRAGES.

NO INQUIRY INTO ACTIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that Government did not intend to accede to the Provisional Government's request for an enquiry into the action of the British troops at Pettigoe and Belleek. Government were fully informed as to the facts and accepted full responsibility for the actions the military authorities took by their express directions (cheers).

DRAFT OF S. IRISH CONSTITUTION.

NEGOTIATIONS REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

It is understood that the London negotiations regarding the draft of the South Irish constitution have reached a state which is generally regarded as satisfactory to all parties concerned. An amended draft will be finally considered tomorrow at a meeting of the British signatories to the treaty presided over by Mr. Lloyd George. It is stated in the British official circles the marked feature of the conference has been a helpful cordiality which has prevailed.

SINN FEINERS ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE KILLYLEIGH CASTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Attempts by Sinn Feiners to capture the Killyleigh Castle, County Down seat of Colonel Hamilton and the Rademon House, residence of Colonel Sharman-Crawford, M.P., were repulsed by special guards defending premises.

FRESH FIGHTING IN CHINA.

BETWEEN FORCES OF CHIHLI AND FENGTIEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Peking.—A fresh fighting has broken out between the forces from Chihli and Fengtien at Shanhaikwan. It appears that while the Fengtien leaders tried to adhere to the armistice the junior officers and men purposely delayed the retreat and dragged the seniors into battle in which the Fengtien forces had an initial advantage as the Chihli forces believed the fighting had ended. There have been 1300 casualties among the Chihli forces but the Fengtien right wing has been driven back. Chihli reinforcements are rushing up.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

DR. YEN TO BE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Peking.—In the new Cabinet Doctor Yen will be the premier and foreign secretary. General Wu Pei Fu will be the minister for War.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BERAR'S CHOICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRAOTI, June 15.

At a meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on the 13th instant, the following names were suggested for the presidentship of the Gaya Congress Session:—Mr. Arabind Ghose, Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Dr. Munje. The Enquiry Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Akola on the 18th instant. All members are requested to attend.

Berlin.—Von Killinger who was charged with complicity in the murder of a former Finance Minister Herr Erzberger has been acquitted.

GERMANY'S SIX POINTS.

MANIFESTLY INSPIRED SUGGESTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Berlin.—Manifestly inspired suggestions are published to-day and are headed "Germany's Six Points." They declare that Germany has become bankrupt and is unable to pay the reparations unless Duisburg, Duesseldorf, Runrort, on the left bank of the Rhine and Saar basin are evacuated and the twenty six per cent. levy on exports and other restrictions to trade are abolished and the Upper Silesian frontier restored.

RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

CREDITOR GOVTS TO RENOUNCE TWENTY YEARS' LIENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to request the creditor Governments of Austria to renounce their twenty years liens in order to permit the application of the scheme of credits for the reconstruction of Austria.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

BUDAPEST. The Hungarian election have resulted as follows:—

The Government bloc 166 seats, Opposition 76, and Independents 3.

IMPROVEMENT IN AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.

RESULT OF PROPOSED NEW NOTE BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

A Vienna message states that the crowns improved twenty-five per cent. before the Bourse opened to-day. 73,000 being paid for pound sterling compared with 100,000 yesterday. The rise is the result of steps having been taken to form a new Austrian note bank following the conference between the representatives of the Government and Rothchilds. The Austrian banks and newspapers are sanguine that the new bank will be the first step in the reconstruction of Austria.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

BELGIUM INTENDS TO ADHERE TO ITS ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

Paris.—The French delegates for the Hague have not yet departed.

A conversation between M. Poincare and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, yesterday, resulted, according to newspapers, in Belgium's intimating her intention of adhering to the attitude towards the question of private property in Russia which caused the most serious crisis at Genoa.

LENIN GOES ON LEAVE.

A NEW TRIUMVIRATE REPLACES HIM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Berlin.—The "Freimeit" announces that Lenin has been obliged for reasons of health to take six months leave. A Triumvirate consisting of MM. Stalin, Kameneff and Rykoff are replacing him. All there are thought to be Liberals. M. Stalin is a Georgean Turk, M. Kameneff is the president of the Moscow Soviet and M. Rykoff was one of the first champions of the new economic policy.

OUR MODERN PORTIAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

Sixteen women were among the successful candidates at the recent Bar examination. The number included Miss Cornelia Sorabji.

SUMMER-TIME BILL.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

By 207 votes to 26, the House of Commons yesterday passed the second reading of the Summer-time Bill, which would otherwise have lapsed, after a strong resistance had been offered by the agricultural members. Their objections the Rt. Hon. E. Shortt endeavoured to meet by undertaking to make it an annual, and not permanent, measure; and also to lop off the minimum of three weeks from both ends of the present period of duration.

A Scottish protest was uttered against the substitution of "Lloyd George time" for "God's time."

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

PARTY ATTAINS 27,200 FT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 14.

General Bruce wires from Pharijong on the 14th. "Captain Finch and Captain Bruce, together with one Gurkha, camped twenty-five thousand five hundred feet on Everest for two nights, finally attaining twenty-seven thousand two hundred feet, employing oxygen."

DEVELOPMENT IN COLONIES.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUGGESTIONS.

COMMITTEES TO ADVISE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

A deputation from the Federation of the British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce submitted to Major M. Wood, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, a proposal for the establishment of unofficial committees in the Colonies to advise the Governors on matters of finance and also a similar body in London to keep in touch with the Colonial Office.

The deputation urged the desirability of postponing certain general schemes of development undertaken during the influence of the boom period.

Mr. Wood, replying, questioned whether high taxation would result in extravagant expenditure and emphasised the attainments of the Colonial Governments during the past two years. He suggested that a short-sighted policy would defer many development schemes largely undertaken for the benefit of British industry and for the traders' profit when trade revived. He pointed out nothing could prevent any Governor on his own initiative from establishing an advisory committee and mentioned that one has already been appointed in Kenya. He referred sympathetically to the idea of a London Advisory Committee.

NEW EAST MIDLAND UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

At Nottingham, Lord Haldane laid the foundation stone of the new East Midland University on the site presented by Sir Jesse Boot who has also contributed £150,000 sterling towards the building fund. Lord Haldane announced receipt of an anonymous donation, of £ 100,000 sterling towards the endowment.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. PICKTHALL INVITED TO PRESIDE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, June 15.

The working committee of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee has decided to hold a Provincial Khilafat Conference at Sukkur, Sind, on 7th, 8th and 9th July. Mr. Pickthall has been unanimously elected President of the proposed Conference. He has been requested to accepted the offer. Prominent leaders like Mrs. Gandhi, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Malaviya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulanas Abdul bari, Saleman Nadir, Azad Subhani, Abdul Majid Badayuni, Seth Chotani, Shree Shankaracharya, Dr. Ansari, the Patel brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Swami Satdeo, Mr. Abbas Tayyebji and Mr. Stokes are expected to be present. Arrangments are briskly going on to make the Conference a success.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

SCHEME GIVEN UP BY CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 15.

Since 1909 the Calcutta Corporation has been considering the question of erecting model dwellings for the poorer classes. Several committees were appointed and various sites suggested, but the scheme never materialised during the first nine years. A special committee, was appointed in 1919 and it recommended that provision be made in the loan budget for the scheme. It had to be approved at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. The Chairman announced that it was not possible to do so owing to other urgent demands on the finances of the Corporation.

PT. NEHRU AT ALLAHABAD.

LICENSE FOR ARMS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 15.

At a meeting after his release Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered a vernacular address during the course of which he admitted that non-cooperators had made mistakes and indiscipline and want of organisation were writ large on their movement and made it clear that they had not abandoned their principal activities and repeated in connection with the sale of foreign cloth that if it continued, he would resort to peaceful picketing without least hesitation and regardless of consequences and he would allow merchants some time to enable them to prepare themselves and then begin a campaign in right earnest, and implored the audience to go in for Khaddar.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received a letter from the District Magistrate saying his license for keeping arms had been forfeited owing to his being connected with non-co-operation movement and he should deposit all his arms.

Mr. Marjori Bank, Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, will proceed shortly to Simla to assist in the framing of the rules under the new Emigration Act.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

DISCUSSION OF EMPIRE'S POLICY.

DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES' STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

The Hague.—Delegates from Britain and the British Dominions, last night, discussed the Empire's policy at the Conference. The Dominions' representatives emphasised that they must refer to their Governments the question of their representation on the final Commission which the Russians are to attend.

Sir Francis Bell declares that New Zealand will not be represented directly.

It is noteworthy that there is not a single representatives from South Africa on the Conference.

Ali delegates have not yet arrived.

France will be represented for the first few days by her Minister at the Hague.

The Russian Delegates number sixteen, headed by MM. Krassin, Litvinoff and Rakowsky.

MEETING OF BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

The HAGUE. The British and other delegates are gathering for to-morrow's opening of the Conference on the Russian question in the great hall of the Peace Palace where seats are provided for fiftynine delegates in addition to those for the experts. Elaborate arrangements have been made for protecting the Russians during their stay. There will be a full meeting of the British Empire delegation to-night, including Mr. D. M. Dalal representing India.

NO MISSION FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. SASTRI AT SYDNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

SYDNEI. The State Government entertained Mr. Sastri to lunch who responding to the toast said,—so far as New South Wales was concerned he really had no mission as New South Wales had already conceded the franchise to Indian citizens.

MR. SASTRI'S EFFORTS

SECURING CONCESSIONS FOR INDIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

Sydney.—Mr. Sastri received a civic reception here to-day. He said that he intended to approach the Federal Government with a view to securing an old-age pension and a maternity bonus for the local Indians.

REPORTS OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

TIME NOT RIPE FOR PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Answering another question in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not think that the time had arrived to publish full reports of the Imperial Conference of 1917 and 1918 whose full usefulness demanded secrecy similar to the Ministerial Councils. Matters discussed were much more confidential than at the earlier conference of which fuller details had been published. He disagreed with the suggestion that it would be better for the world generally if less secrecy was observed by the Ministers of all the countries.

REPLACING THE LASCARS.

REPORT "ENTIRELY DISCREDITED"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

The story of the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Chatham correspondent that as a sequel to the "Egypt" disaster the British ex-naval seamen are replacing the lascars on some large passenger ships, is entirely discredited in authoritative quarters. It is pointed out that the Board of Trade enquiry into the "Egypt" disaster has not yet been held and the Merchant Shipping Committee has not even discussed the question of replacing the lascars.

WORLD COTTON CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 15.

Two hundred delegates, including the representatives of Japan and India, are attending the World Cotton Congress at Stockholm, which has been organised by the International Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations.

PT. BAJRANGDUT SHARMA RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
GAYA, June 14.

Pandit Bajrangdut Sharma, the renowned leader of Gaya who first courted imprisonment in the cause of the country after serving out the full term of his imprisonment for six months' was released from Buxar Jail on the 12th instant. On the 13th instant he received a great ovation on the Gaya Railway Station platform at 4 p.m. and he addressed a large public meeting at 7 p.m. in the compound of Rai Hari Prasad Lall of Gaya.

"YOUNG INDIA"

EDITOR AND HIS COLLEAGUES SENTENCED.

MR. RAMDAS GANDHI TO BE PUBLISHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, June 15.

The trial of Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, Editor, "Young India," Mr. Valji Desai, Publisher, Mr. Jayakrishna Bhansali, Printer and Swami Anandanand Keeper of "Navjivan" Press opened this morning at 8 o'clock before Mr. Brown. Additional District Magistrate in the Commissioner's Office at Shahibag. Mr. Girdharial, Public Prosecutor Ahmedabad appearing on behalf of Crown.

The accused were brought down in a car from the Sabarmati Jail.

Amidst those present in the Court were Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi, Shrimati Anusuyabehn Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj, Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, G. V. Mavalankar, and members of the Satyagraha Ashram and persons on the staff of "Navjivan" Press and the national weeklies that have been printed there. The Government order sanctioning prosecution under Section 124A and authorising the District Police Superintendent, Ahmedabad to lodge the complaint is dated the 1st June 1922. The complaint was, accordingly, lodged before the Additional District Magistrate on the 6th June, 1922 against all the four accused in respect of the article "Exciting Disaffection" that appeared in the issue of "Young India" dated 11th May, 1922 and against Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Mr. Valji Desai, also, in respect of the article "Weighed and Found Wanting" that appeared in the issue of the 23rd March, 1922.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Girdharlal opening prosecution stated for information of the accused that it was proposed to have the case tried by the Additional District Magistrate in as much as it differs from others. In the cases of Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Hasrat Mohani the complaint was with regard to three actions while here all the accused are charged in respect of one article only and only two in respect of two. He informed them they would have a right to cross examine the witnesses twice, first as the evidence was being led and again in case the charge was framed.

There were four witnesses in all. The District Superintendent gave in evidence with regard to the complaint and arrest and publication of the articles. The District Magistrate Mr. Chatfield produced a declaration of the publisher; the Printer and the Keeper of the "Navjivan Press" made by Mr. Valji Desai Mr. Jayakrishna Bhansali and Swami Anandanand respectively before him and a letter whitten to him by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi taking up all responsibility as the editor of "Young India" after the conviction of Mahatma Gandhi. Next two witnesses were C.I.D., Sub-Inspectors who were responsible for buying the issues of the paper.

The accused on being asked refused to cross examine the witnesses.

Mr. Shuaib Quresri, farmer and journalist of Aligarh on being asked stated.—

"I admit having written these articles. I still hold those views. I further, admit that I deliberately defied Section 124A, because I cotnsidered it my duty as an Indian, as a Mussalman and a self-respecting human being to do so.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Valji Desai, Professor and Journalist, Mr. Jayakrishna Bhansali, Journalist and Swami Annandanand, a Hindu Missionary and Press keeper admitted their several liabilities as the publisher, printer and keeper of the "Navjivan Press," and issues forming the subject matter of the charge against them and accepted the responsibility; therefore they did not defend themselves. The charges were framed against the accused. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi had nothing further to add. Messrs. Valji Desai, Jaykrishna Bhansali pleaded guilty and Swami Anandanand did not want to defend himself. Mr. Girdharlal pleading the prosecution case quoted various cases from Bombay Law Reporter, commented on the articles pointing out portions which he found particularly objectionable and pleaded for a sentence of simple imprisonment. The Magistrate differing, on account of the reason that the "Young India" people had taken no warning from the previous prosecution passed a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 500 fine or six months' rigorous imprisonment more in default on all the accused on each count. The sentences of imprisonment to run currently inthe case of the two accused charged with two offences.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, the third son of Mahatma Gandhi will now be making declaration as Publisher and Printer of "Young India," Gujrati "Navajivan" and Hindi "Navajivan;" also as the keeper of the "Navajivan" Press. He will also be the editor of the Gujrati Navajivan.

ARREST OF ANDHRA WORKERS.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY ACTION.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 15.

A Rajamundry telegram says that three members of Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and two others were arrested at Sitanagram and are kept in Rajamundry Police Station without serving any warrant.

CABLE ITEMS.

Clan "Ogilvy" left Suez on the evening of 20th instant.

The Bank of England discount is now three and a half per cent.

SEGREGATION IN KAMPALA.

PLOT TO MISLEAD INDIANS.

MR. ANDREWS' EXPOSURE.

(Associated Press.)
SANTINIKETAN (BOLPUR), June 14.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received from East Africa the following cablegram from the Secretary of the East African Indian Association:—A mass meeting of Indian residents was held at Kampala in Uganda on June 11th. It was unanimously resolved as follows:—"Kampala Indians most emphatically protest against the continuance of racial segregation policy in the township of Kampala and request the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies to reconsider his decision. Furthermore, this meeting begs to bring to his notice that the enforcement of this policy is calculated seriously to wound the feelings of all the Indians. The few Indians who, through misunderstanding, applied for new township plots, have resolved to have nothing to do therewith unless the question of racial segregation is reconsidered and the present racial bar removed. The assertion of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies that Kampala Indians fully approve the township scheme involving racial segregation is entirely mistaken." Kindly take up this matter immediately and urgently with the Colonial Office, the Indian Government and the Indian Press.

The following note is added by Mr. C. F. Andrews for public information:—The few Indians who provisionally took up township sites on a misunderstanding that segregation would not be legally involved gave me a written agreement that unless the segregation clause was entirely removed they would not complete their purchase. This written agreement was sent personally by me to the Acting Governor and I interviewed him on the subject and explained the exact position. This happened early in November, 1921. A cable has reached me since that there has been no change in the Kampala township position since my visit. The matter is of urgent importance, because Kampala is the commercial capital of Uganda. If racial segregation by law is introduced there, the other townships are certain to follow suit.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEPSTAKE.

ALARMING STATE OUT OF PROMISCUOUS SALE OF TICKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

G. H. Yates of King Street, Cheapside, pleaded guilty at the Mansion House Police Court to the charge under Lottery Act of 1823 for printing circulars in connection with the sale of Calcutta Derby Sweepstake tickets. It appeared that he had 15,000 genuine tickets costing 13s. 4d., each which he offered for 25 s., each. The Magistrate, Lord Bearsted said that the case disclosed an alarming state of affairs arising out of the promiscuous sale of tickets contrary to the rules of the Calcutta Turf Club. This particular lottery had perhaps reached such a stage that it was a menace to the public. Yates was fined 20 pounds.

BODY OF LATE SIR ROSS SMITH.

TAKEN TO ADELAIDE FOR FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

ADELAIDE. The body of the late Sir Ross Smith was landed here in a coffin covered with the Australian flag amidst impressive ceremonies. The flags of all the ships in the harbour were flying at halfmast. Thousands of people subsequently filed by the Cathedral to view the catafalque where the body will lie in state the funeral which takes place to-morrow. Mr. Bennett's body is being taken to Melbourne where there will be an equally impressive funeral on the 18th instant.

ASCOT RACES.

DETAILS OF HUNT CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

There was a bitterly cold wind and slight rain at Ascot when the Hunt Cup was run. Bumble Bee was ridden by Geary and George Drake by Doyle and starters were increased by the addition of Leighton (Carslake) Victory Speech (Robertson) and Control (Smirke). Westmead, Fornose, Raidantriver and Service Kit did not run. Control half whipped round at start and Count Palatine made running from Varzy, Stratford and Crubenmore. Half way through the race Varzy went to the front pursued by Crubenmore and Stratford but resisting the latter's challenge she won all out. Tetrabeazia was fourth and Montserrat fifth. Time was one minute thirty-six and three-fifth seconds.

Stratford who got second place was recently purchased by Rai Sahib Sangilan Jesiram with a view to racing in India.

PRIX DU JOCKEY CLUB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.

Paris.—Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) run at Chantilly resulted in a win for Ramus ridden by Stern. Kefalin (Donoghue) and Algerien (O'Neill) were second and third respectively. There were fifteen runners and short head separated the winner from second and two lengths second from third.

PORT TRUST VACANCY.

GOVT. ACTION RESENTED.

"A BIT OF CORPORATION'S MIND."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, presiding when Mr. Phiroz Sethna's proposition, protesting against the action of Government in passing over the name of Mr. Masani in the place of Mr. Clayton on the Board of the Port Trust, was again discussed at great length. Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, both members of the Western India Liberal League were the only persons who were not surprised at the action of Government; they however, resented the attitude of the Corporation in discussing the subject. Mr. Kanji was, further, surprised at the high feeling running in the Corporation on this question. Mr. Sethna opposed all the amendments except Dr. Dadachanji's. If they accepted Mr. Nariman's amendment, they would be only non-cooperating, he said, and he for one would not resign his position as a member of the Port Trust even if he were asked to do so by the Corporation. Ultimately the original resolution was passed.

PORT TRUST VACANCY.

The Corporation considered the resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.

That the Corporation have learnt with much regret that the vacancy caused on the Board of the Port Trust by the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, has not been filled in accordance with previous practice by the nomination of the Acting Municipal Commissioner. The presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust is very necessary and in the past has contributed to the satisfactory solution of various matters in which the Port Trust and the Municipality have been interested. The Corporation therefore very greatly resent the action of Government.

To this Mr. K. F. Nariman had moved an amendment:

That the Corporation have learnt with much regret that the vacancy caused on the Board of the Port Trust by the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, has not been filled in accordance with previous practice by the nomination of the Acting Municipal Commissioner. The presence of the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of the Port Trust is very necessary and in the past has contributed to the satisfactory solution of various matters in which the Port Trust and the Municipality have been interested. The Corporation therefore very greatly resent the action of Government, and if, within fifteen days from the date of the passing of this resolution, Government do not redress the grave wrong, the Corporation will call upon their two representatives on the Board of the Port Trust to resign their seats forthwith as a protest.

Dr. Batliwalla had moved a third amendment adding the following words to the resolution:—

The Corporation therefore very greatly resent the action of Government and respectfully suggest to Government to remedy the uncalled for omission.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker wondered why Mr. Masani's name was omitted from the Board of Trustees, and he did not know why Government had given the go-bye-to a policy which they had followed for the last 40 years and more. The Governor had expressed the desire, at the unveiling of the portraits, that he wanted to work in a spirit of the greatest of harmony with the Corporation, and he could not see how that could be done when their claims were overlooked by Government. He was surprised that the member of Government who had followed the new policy was formerly a member of the Corporation.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said they did no know what Government were going to do in the matter and it was better to wait before taking any strong step. If the action of the Government was not favourable they might then all resign. He moved an amendment to Mr. Sethna's proposition, omitting the words "greatly resent etc" asd adding the words "that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Governor with a request that the Corporation were anxiously waiting to know any special reasons that Government might have had for this departure from their usual practice."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconding said the action of the Government must have been taken by them when a heat wave was passing over the country, as it might have affected the mind of Government. Dr. Dadachanji had told them that if they did not receive any satisfactory explanation the whole Corporation must resign in a body, but they must get the member in charge of the Department who had put this slight on their Commissioner to resign his post. As he was a legal gentleman he must have taken legal advice for the extraordinary step he had taken.

Dr. A. Viegas said Government should have a very high standard of justice and be very careful about their action and decisions. The present was not the time, of all times, to do such an injustice to them, when their actions were misinterpreted all over the country.

"A BIT OF CORPORATION'S MIND."

Dr. M. C. Javle supporting Dr. Batliwalla's amendment said they must give a bit of their mind to Government. Mr. Clayton had gone on four months' leave and by the time they received a reply from Government he might resume his duties and the whole thing might be fiasco. He was for giving a bit of the Corporation's mind to Government.

SENSE OF DIGNITY!

Mr. N. M. Joshi admitting all the facts, and admitting that it was not proper for Government to pass over the name of Mr. Masani, thought it was not proper on their part to indulge in threats. Were they to indulge in threats every time they differed from Government. That was not a dignified thing to do. They would not be justified in taking the action suggested by members calling themselves the National Municipal Party.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji also spoke, but as usual he could not be heard at the Press Table.

Mr. Abdul Kader Bowla said they had been treated in a very harsh and arbitrary way in passing over Mr. Masani's name. They had been insulted and it was their duty to show their just resentment for doing them such an injustice. They must show Government that they were not going to take this insult lying down.

Dr. M. B. Velker supported the amendment of Mr. Nariman, because hitherto they had been adopting only pious resolutions. It was no use passing mere resolutions of protest, for Government would not listen to them, and they would fall on deaf years. They had to deal with a stone-wall Government and they must take strong action. Mr. Nariman's resolution was the only good weapon they had and they must make use of it. They were asked not to indulge in any idle threats, and Mr. Nariman's resolution was not of that nature. They must do their duty to show that the Corporation were determined not to bear this insult quietly.

"WASTING TIME!"

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas could not understand the high feeling in the Corporation and he could not also understand why they should waste so much time in this discussion. Government had appointed another Indian in place of Mr. Masani who was also an official appointed by Government.

Mr. J. T. Fry moved the closure at this stage and the motion was accepted.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna in replying to the debate said the condemnation of Government was unanimous. There was not a single member who was opposed to the appointment of Mr. Masani, except Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who would not say that the action of Government was wrong.

In answer to Mr. Kanji, while he would admit that another Indian was appointed in place of the Municipal Commissioner, he would say that the Commissioner who was appointed on the Board of the Trust for the last 43 years was not chosen now, more particularly when he was an Indian.

There were before the Corporation he said his original resolution and the different amendments. He mentioned straight away that he strongly opposed Mr. Nariman's amendment. He was bound to say that if such an amendment did pass he for one would hesitate in giving up his seat on the Port Trust for that would be tantamount to non-cooperating which, of course, he was not prepared to do. Dr. Batliwalla's amendment required Government to remedy the uncalled for omission by appointing the Acting Municipal Commissioner a Port Trustee. Dr. Batliwalla had requested Mr. Sethna to accept the proposal as a rider but in view of the fact that unless Government asked Mr. Lalji Naranji or some other nominated member to resign which was hardly possible, Mr. Sethna observed, the recommendation in this amendment could not be carried out. He therefore opposed it. There was next the amendment of Dr. Dadachanji. Dr. Dadachandji contended that Mr. Sethna's resolution as worded shut the door against Government giving any explanation and the object of the amendment was to give Government a chance to reply. If this appealed to the Corporation and Dr Dadachanji's amendment was passed, Mr. Sethna had nothing to say. He would, however, point out that if Government's reply was unsatisfactory it would be open to him or to any other member to move a resolution to express the Corporation's displeasure. Mr. Sethna added that he had heard that a Bill to amend the Port Trust Act was coming up before the Bombay Council next month and changes were contemplated therein which would prove beneficial to the Corporation. If so, he would do nothing to prejudice the Corporation's interests.

The Commissioner informed the Corporation that the work of raising the Tansa Dam had been completed about nine months in advance of the contract period. It was an excellent record of work, he said, on which the contractor and Mr. Treviss Emith should be congratulated.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

BE TRUTHFUL AND SIMPLE.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S EXHORTATION TO YOUTH OF GUJERAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

Mr. C. Rajagopalchariar, who was here in connection with "Young India" prosecutions, delivered an address to the students of Gujrat Maha Vidyalaya yesterday evening in the presence of a select audience of local citizens in the Premabhai Hall. After referring to his inability to attend the Gujarat Vidya Pith Convocation and the absence of their Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi, from their midst, he drew the attention of the students to the ideal of Simple Life and Truth as placed before them by their Chancellor. "Universities", he said, "are the guardian forces of culture, and as the students of the first and biggest National University, it was on them to hold Indian culture as a subject of great care. Truth, in its fundamentals, holds non-violence and other virtues that are preached in connection with the Non-Cooperation movement. As apprentices in the building of character the students should preserve truth and lead simple life. "Students", he said do not ordinarily take interest in current politics. It is for them to fully understand the principles, because active workers may err and then they have to look to Universities for guidance".

NON-VIOLENCE AND NON-COOPERATION.

"Non-vilence and Non-cooperation", the lecturer said, "are the two essentials of the movement. Non-violence does not mean breaking the sword and taking away the rifle. It means one should abandon all hope in violence. It is not a negative term, but a positive one. Cultivation of love, free from feelings of anger and hatred, is included in it. So many of us have gone to jail but our object has not been achieved as there is some defect throughout our effort. All our attempts have been guided with a view to embarrass the Government.

"Non-Cooperation" he said, "is the only means of achieving freedom. Conceive of a person sitting on a chair, with his feet not resting on the ground. Will he be able to lift the chair? But it would be so very easy for him no sooner does he bring his feet on the ground. This is the third law of motion, as is known to the students of Mathematics. Similarly, with regard to foreign domination. You must rely on something that does not belong to the Government. The solid ground with regard to foreign domination would be self-reliance. Unless you try to build up a life independent of a Government, whether Swaraja or foreign rule, you shall have ever to depend on it. No citizen is free unless he is independent of Government he is living under. The Congress may not be able to achieve anything the leader may fail and the war may not terminate for generations, but the fruits of labour shall be enjoyed by future generations. Some speak of hastening the programme with Government aid. But this won't be constructive because independence of all foreign agencies that you wish to cultivate shall not be attained. Finally, he placed the ideals of Truth and Simple Life and urged the students to do credit to their founder and the Chancellor of Vidya Pith by following them.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The School of Applied Chemistry, Bombay, commenced its fresh sessions yesterday. New students wishing for admission are called upon to register their names at the National College, 103, Tardeo Road, or at the National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla. Students should have passed the Matriculation of any National University or a corresponding examination of other universities.

It is intended to coach up students in Theoretical and Practical Chemistry and in general Applied Chemistry within a period of three years. Special attention will be paid to the business side of certain Chemical Industries such as the vegetable, oil products, textile chemistry, leather chemistry, &c., that are most suitable to India. Physics and Mathematics will also be taught and arrangements will be made to teach Biology, Geology and Mineralogy as soon as practicable. The three years' course will give the student sufficient insight into Applied Chemistry to enable him to take up a Post-graduate Course of this college, to join any factory or to proceed to foreign countries for further study.

FACULTY OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Year I:—
(1) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry.
(2) Elementary Physics.
(3) Elementary Botany.
(4) Elementary Zoology.

Laboratory work in Chemistry and Demonstrations of the rest of the subjects.

Extra courses in English, Politics and Economics, at the students' choice.

Year II:—
(1) Elementary Physical Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.
(2) Higher Inorganic Chemistry.
(3) Chemical Engineering.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.

Typical Inorganic Experiments and Qualitative Analysis.

Visiting workshops and factories.

Year III:—
(1) Higher Physical Chemistry.
(2) Higher Organir Chemistry.
(3) General Applied Chemistry with special attention to the Chemistry of Textiles, Oils, Tanning and Pharmaceutical preparations.

Quantitative Analysis and Typical Organic Experiments with reference to the main Industries stated above.

Year IV:—

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

Laboratory work in any of the following:—

Dyeing and Bleaching, Sizing and Finishing, Waterproofing and Mercerising, Oil Extraction and Refining, Soapmaking, Pigments, Paints and Varnishes, Tanning, Leather and Glue Chemistry, Essential Oils, Sugars, Starches, Heavy Chemicals, &c.

Studying the Business side and Technology of each.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

INSTITUTION OF NEW DEGREES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 15.

The Senate of Gujarat Vidkapith has resolved to institute the degree of Pandit or *Tarangata* for post graduate students who pass a special examination or write thesis. It has also resolved to issue diplomas in chemistry and music and to conduct educational journals.

DEATH OF HAZRUT MOULANA AMIRBADSHAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

Hazrut Moulana Syed Amirbadshah Quadiri Nakshbundi of Peshawar died at Calcutta on Tuesday. He was a direct descendant of the Prophet and belonged to a well-known family of Sufis. He had innumerable disciples all over India, including ruling chiefs, high Government officials and zemindars and was held in high esteem throughout India. The entire Peshawari community closed their shops yesterday and his dead body on its way to the Howrah station for transport to Peshawar last night was followed by a huge procession and from Harrison Road to the Howrah Station, traffic had to be entirely suspended. His funeral service was held in the Zig Nakhoda Mosque at Calcutta and was attended by four thousand people.

"ANARCHY" IN PERSIA.

LETTER FROM YEZD.

(By G. K. N.)

It is not imperatively necessary to confute the mild sensational news with which an interested cable agency has favoured us from Persia. The disturbances of which so much is made, are chronic on the borderland. There is indeed not much to choose between the minor clan risings in Persia and the intermittent tribal raids on our own North-West Frontier. To infer from the ferment in certain districts of Persia that the whole country is in a state of disorder would be playing the part similar to that of the Germans whose newspapers magnify the achievements of our nationalists to an incredible extent. That there is nothing seriously wrong with the larger area of Persia may be judged from the following further letter which I have received from my intrepid friend Dr. Minouchehr Dady who dates it from Yezd, one of the two centres of Zoroastrian population in Persia. The public will doubtless be grateful to the "Chronicle" for the publication of facts as against the "news" of Reuter.

Yezd, 15.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

In continuation of letter of 25/4/22 the date was that of posting the letter at Kerman. It was calculated that the letter would reach earlier if posted at Kerman and hence was left with Mr. Shapoor Morris. I left Kerman on 20/4/22 reached Rafsenjan the same evening. I had to leave Rafsenjan the next morning and hence could do nothing there. I reached Yezd on 22/4/22 evening.

On 23/4/22 I met Arbab Khodarahm Hormazdiar the President of Zoroastrian Anjuman, Arbab Rustom Shahjehan, Arbab Sohrab Rpstom of Keyanian, Arbab Shapoor Gushtasp and other leading Zoroastrians. The same evening I called on Dastur Rustam Khosrow and Dastur Mehraban Tirandaz and visited "Atash Varahram" all "Adarians" and Zoroastrian Schools.

THE ULAMAS OF PERSIA.

On 24/4/22 I met Arbab Rustom Khodabakhsh, Vice-President Zoroastrian Anjuman and Mulla Husein Ardakani, one of the Olmas who is very good to the Zorostis and spoke highly of them during the conversation.

"The Zorostrians are really good people and are highly respected by all. They have started schools and what is better than education? The Parsis are welcome. If they start charitable dispensaries and factories here they would be served and would greatly elevate the position of the Zardushtians here. There is no good in religious quarrels. Prophet Zoroaster who existed thousands of years ago taught people to have a pure and peaceful life."

SYED ABDUL RASUL ON ZOROASTER.

On 25/4/22 I saw another Olma and religious head Syed Abdulrasul.

"I have known Parsis and heard what they have done for India during my stay for some months in Bombay. I love the Parsis and blessed is the moment when they have thought of coming back to the mother-country. Blessed would be the day when they actually come and work for the country. I would be too willing to help whenever needed. I know there is no good in religious quarrels. What has the Prophet Zoroaster taught? *"Goftare-nik, Andishe nik, Kerdare-nik."* What is better than this? Nothing as far as I know. Days of religious strife are over. We are all brothers. We are all Persians."

The same morning I was honoured by an interview with H. E. Moazedolsaltenah the Governor of Yezd. He has travelled a lot in Europe and is an educated and experienced nobleman.

MOSLEM CHILDREN IN ZOROASTRIAN SCHOOL.

"What could be better than the news" he said, that Parsis are thinking of returning to their mother-country. The Persian Government would be only too willing to give any "Amtiaz" (monopoly) they would like to take,—Oil mines, Iron and copper mines, roads, railways, anything. The people knowing that you are our brothers would not grudge or make any trouble and we shall live in perfect harmony. The country would advance when you come. The Zoroastrians are highly respcted by all here. Take the case of Arbab Kaikhosrow Shahrokh. The people know him to be a straight-going man and he is the most highly respected man in the whole of Persia. There are so many schools in Tehran, American, British etc. but I preferred to send my own children to Zoroastrian school where they are studying now. I have great opinion of their morals, capability and straightforwardness and honesty. Parsis are welcome here any day."

The same evening I visited Mushir-ul-memalek one of the noblemen in Yezd. "May God send the Parsis soon back to this country. What could be better than this? We are brothers. Do not talk of religious persecution to-day. If there was any, it is over now. Those days are gone. Just imagine what our country would be when you come back. We know that general improvement of the country would come with you. People know what you are capable of. Blessed is the day when the Parsis return here."

TELEGRAM FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

On 26/4/22 the following wire was received. From Anjuman Zardushtiane, Kerman through Anjumane Zardushtiane, Yezd. "Janabe Doctor Manucher with reference to the report made by the Governor of Kerman to the Central Government at Tehran about you, a reply has been received from the Minister of Interior, that the Government is willing to help you in your work."

From 27/4/22 I was laid up with fever for a week.

SYED YAHYA.

On 3/5/22 I was visited Syed Yahya one of the Ilmas. "Nothing is better than this that the Parsis should return and bring with them factories, weaving mills etcetera. The idea that the people would have work then and earn honest living is enough to make one feel very glad. Yes! You are welcome."

THE RAIS ADLIA.

On 4/5/22 I visited Agha Mohamed Sadegh the Reis Adliah. "I shall be only too happy to take part in the movement. Yes, our people want waking up. Who would not like the idea of prosperity for his country? There is something holy in this. The Parsis are great people with knowledge and money. It would be a great day for Persia when these old sons return and help for the good of the country. The days of religious persecution are gone. There is nothing of that now."

LEADING DEMOCRATS.

On the same day I visited Sk. Hadi Hakim, the leader of the Democrats of Yezd and Agha Syed Jalil Daredereshki the Vice-President of the democrats. Preliminary arrangements for a general meeting of all leading people and for forming a branch of *Anjumane Abadi Khahane Iran* were discussed.

AGHA AFSAR-UL-MULK.

On 7/5/22 I visited Agha Afsan-ul-Mulk one of the noblemen of Yezd. The old gentleman and his son are educated and experienced men. Broad-minded as they are, they do not believe in religious differences. They are very good friends of Zoroastrians and spoke highly of the Parsis in India and what a blessed day it would be for Persia when some of them at least would return with all their knowledge and advanced ideas and work for the welfare of the country.

On 8/5/22 I attended a special meeting of the members of the Zoroastrian Anjuman where it was decided that they should raise a fund soon to start a Zoroastrian hospital and at their request I selected a beautiful site for the hospital.

AGHA SHAIKH MD. JAFAR.

On the same day I visited Agha Shaikh Mod. Jafer one of the brightest *Ulema* here. He laughed at the idea of religious persecution in these days and also at the fact that the Parsis in India were afraid of ill-treatments at the hands of their Mohamadan brothers. He said he would guarantee that there was no persecution and prayed that the Parsis may return soon as the country was sure to advance when they brought Industries with them.

On 10/5/22 I was requested to see a site which the Zoroastrians here thought would be a very suitable place for the boarding school under consideration. It was a lovely spot.

On 11/5/22 in a special meeting of the Zoroastrian Anjuman several gentlemen subscribed towards the fund for starting a hospital here and a very decent sum was promised.

SYED HASAN KHAN.

On 12/5/22 Syad Hasen Khan, member of Parliament from Persian Baluchistan, paid me a visit. He liked the idea of the Parsis returning to their mother-country and was willing to give any help that was required of him.

On 14/5/22 the meeting of several educated gentlemen previously arranged took place and definite arrangements were made to form a branch of Anjumane Abadi Khahane Iran at Yezd.

On the same day I visited the village "Khoramshah. I must mention Arbab Khodadad Ustad Kayoomars a patriotic goung man who is trying his best not only for the advancement of his co-religionists but with any advice, opinion and help that is required of him I take this opportunity to thank Arbab Sohrab Rustom of the Keyanians, Arbab Khodadad Ustad Kayoomars, Arbab Shapoor Gushtasp and Arbab Rustom Khodabaksh for all the help they have rendered me in my work in Yezd. I am now going to Isphahan.

Sincerely yours.

(Sd.) MINOCHEHER DADY.

RAISING OF TERRIORIAL FORCES.

ATTEMPTS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 14.

The Ssecond Battalion of the Indian Territorial Force is to be formed in the Madras Presidency and is to be known as the First Territorial Battalion.

The 73rd Carnatic Infantry has commenced training in Trichinopoly. In this battalion, the system aimed at has been to encourage important landowners to bring in their own recruits and in this way platoons have been framed under the command of the Raja Ramkrishna of Bobili, the Kuma Raja of Venkatagiri, Raja D. K. Raghava Varma of Kalahasti and the Zaminder of Murzapuram and to-day another company is being brought down from Waltair and Vizagapatam by the Raja of Kurupam, while one locally raised platoon is commanded by Mr. Desikachariar whose father received a Knighthood during the recent birthday honours. This platoon contains larger percentage of ex-service men than the Malabar Battalion.

CENTRAL INDIA PRAJAPATI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIRABAD, June 13.

The first Rajsthan Central India and Ajmer Merwara Prajapati Provincial Conference was held at Nasirabad on the 9th and the 10th June under the presidentship of Mr. Pannalalji of Sholapur. Pandit Arjunlalji Sethi also attended the Conference. It was resolved that the Conference has full sympathy with the Congress activities to establish Swarajya and redress Khilafat and appealed all the Prajapati brethren to help the Congress by becoming its members, using Khaddar, boycotting liquor and give donations to the Tilak Swarajya Fund and expressed its sympathy for Mahatmaji, Ali Brothers and 25,000 political prisoners.

STERLING LOAN.

TEXT OF THE PROSPECTUS.

Government of India 5½ per cent. Loan. Repayable at par on 15th January 1932.

Interest payable half-yearly on 15th January and 15th July.

Issue of £12½ millions.

A first dividend for a full half year will be payable on 15th January, 1923.

The price of issue is £96 per cent. fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council payable as follows:—

On application £5 per cent.; on Monday, 3rd July, 1922, £11 per cent; on Wednesday 26th July, 1922, £20 per cent.; on Tuesday 22nd August 1922, £25 per cent.; on Friday 22nd September, 1922, £35 per cent.; total £96 per cent.

The stock is an investment authorised by the Trustee Act 1893 and trustees may invest therein unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the trust. The Governor and the Company of the Bank of England are authorised to receive applications for this Loan which may be held in the form, either of stock, or stock certificate to bearer (which are equivalent to bonds to bearer) at the option of the subscribers. The stock may be inscribed as transferable in the stock transfer books and may be registered as transferable by deed.

This issue is made under the provisions of the East India Loan (Railway and Irrigation) Act 1922 and previous Acts. The entire proceeds will be utilized for Indian Railway purposes. This issue will be consolidated with the Government of India 5½ per cent. loan now existing which is redeemable at par on 15th January, 1932. The books of the loan are kept at the Bank of England. The stock is convertible into stock certificates to bearer (in denominations of £50, £100, £500, £1,000) with coupons attached for interest payable half-yearly and stock certificates are convertible into stock without payment of any fees. Stock is transferable in any sums which are multiples of one penny. Transfers and stock certificates are free of stamp duty.

Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum is payable half yearly at the Bank of England on January 15th and July 15th. The first dividend on the holdings of this issue will be for a full half year's interest and will be paid on January 15th, 1923. Dividend warrants are forwarded by post. Applications which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. will be received at the Bank of England Loan Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E. C. In case of partial allotments, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the issue in multiples of £50. No allotments will be made for a less amount than £50. Instalments may be paid in full after the allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum. In the case of full payment made before July 3rd, 1922, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. Default in payment of any instalment by its proper date renders the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment cancelled. Script certificates to bearer will be issued in exchange for allotment letters. These certificates when fully paid may be inscribed or registered as stock or may be exchanged into stock certificates to bearer, provided such exchange is effected not later than December 15th, 1922. A commission of five shillings per 100 pounds will be paid to bankers and stock-brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp. The list will be closed on or before Monday, the 19th June, 1922.

The following further information is published for the information of Indian subscribers:—

In order to secure the fullest opportunity for residents in India to subscribe to the Loan, arrangements have been made to transmit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank in India by "Clear the Line" Cables. Indian applicants should send in their applications to the offices of the Imperial Bank in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon or Karachi together with a certificate from any Bank having office in London to the effect that it has issued a telegraphic transfer in favour of the London Office of the Imperial Bank for an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. on the amount applied for, this representing the per centage payment due on application. Such certificates will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment only after receipt by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of the sum remitted.

The offices of the Imperial Bank above-named will each telegraph daily at the close of business hours, while the lists of the Loan are open, to the London Office of the Bank advising the total nominal Sterling amount applied for and specifying the number of applicants for amounts of each denomination. The Imperial Bank will then put in consolidated applications to the Bank of England. The method of remittance of instalment payments may be by Sterling draft, or as in case of initial deposits, in the form of Sterling telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office to be obtained by applicants from any Bank having office in London. But it is essential that the remittance should reach the Imperial Bank before the due date for instalment payment.

While this special procedure has been devised for Indian subscribers, it will be understood that intending investors if they prefer and at their own risk may make applications and corresponding remittances through the Exchange Banks or other channels.

The interest payable on the Loan will be paid in full without deduction of British Income-tax, on proof being given to the Inland Revenue Authorities in England that the owner is not a resident of Great Britain.

In the case of bearer bonds, a declaration in the prescribed form must be sent to the Bank of England with the coupons. In the case of registered or inscribed stock the owner must apply in the prescribed form to the Inland Revenue Authorities in England at least seven weeks before the interest is payable. In the latter case, no further declaration will ordinarily be required so long as the relevant entry in the books of the Bank of England remains unchanged.

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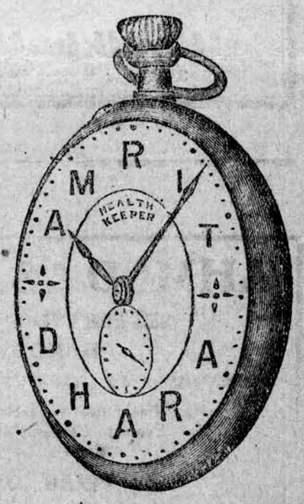

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"MR. GANDHI."

A "TIMES" CHARACTER STUDY.

The Empire Number of "The Times" contains the following characteristic "character study" of Mahatma Gandhi by a correspondent:—

The first fact to be grasped in connexion with Gandhiism is its wide extent. Gandhi speaks to practically the whole of India His plans have miscarried again and again. He has blundered and patched up, repented and fasted, and on the whole has given the impression of a blind man groping for the light, and yet in spite of these colossal blunders he apparently retains a hold upon the great mass of Indians.

This is partly accounted for by the extreme simplicity of his life. He dresses at all times simply and sometimes scantily after the manner of the Sadhu. His home at Ahmedabad is a very unpretentious cottage on the banks of the Sabarmati.

Not only does he live in great simplicity, but he is accustomed to submit to stern discipline. The ideal man, according to Indian thought, is the one who leads a life of activity unfettered by the wordly spirit. This can be done only by doing all work as an offering to God. Living by this rule of Yoga, Gandhi has laid the axe to the root of the tree of materialism and has gained the admiration of all to whom this ideal appeals. With all his simplicity he is astute. He has inherited shrewdness. In addition to that he is a trained lawyer and knows all the tricks of the trade, and no one knows better how to make a popular appeal. Eclecticism dominates all his thoughts. He is familiar with all the tunes to which men instinctively dance, and so his propramme contains items to suit every taste.

SPREADING THE NET.

In the forefront stands Swarajya. This appeals to the intellectual aristocracy who have since Vedic times occupied the seats of power. At present they have few competitors, but every year will bring others from the ranks below into the political arena, and in the course of time the seats of the mighty will be shaken. The reforms aim at the progressive realization of self-government, which is equivalent to the gradual passing of power into the hands of those who have never had such a birthright. Home Rule by a *coup* would prevent that and would crystalize the traditional system. Hence the programme that offered Home Rule in six months was as nectar to the privileged castes..

The so-called divine ordinance of caste has been the cause the division and weakness in India. It is not a mere excrescence but a deep-seated and deadly cancer. Gandhi saw this and aimed at ending the long strife by preaching the doctrine of "untouchability." In this he was sincere, for he was a social reformer before he fell among the thieves. The doctrine of the removal of untouchability appealed to those who have been down-trodden for centuries, and it won the hearts of those who have for long been waiting for the down of the golden age. So the depressed classes also began to sing "Hail to Gandhi."

About 75 per cent. of the population of India live by agriculture. Masses of people merely exist. Gandhi turned his attention to them, and what they want, he said, is a subsidiary industry, something that will give them work in the slack season and supplement their income. The country is bled to death, he said, paying for foreign cloth that is expensive, unsuitable and unnecessary, so he introduced the *charkha*, or spinning-wheel, and advocated the use of homespun. The spinning-wheele became the symbol of the whole movement and soon won the allegiance, sentimental and real, of vast multitudes of people.

The population of India is divided largely between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and the mutual relations of these two classes have not in the past been always friendly. They have often been played off against one another, but Gandhi determined to weld them together for political purposes. He allied himself with those who were agitating for the repeal of the Treaty of Sevres in favour of Turkey, and by making common cause with the Mahomedans he won their allegiance to his own cause.

The most difficult problem Gandhi had to face was to appease those eager unruly spirits who are not willing to wait for the slow results of natural processes, and who are not dominated by ideals of "soul-force." The doctrine of non-co-operation appealed to them. Gandhi preached it, but attempted to qualify it by calling it non-violent. It has passed through many phases, none of which has been successful, and all of which have at one time or another struck terror into its promoter and have shown him how dangerous it is to play with fire.

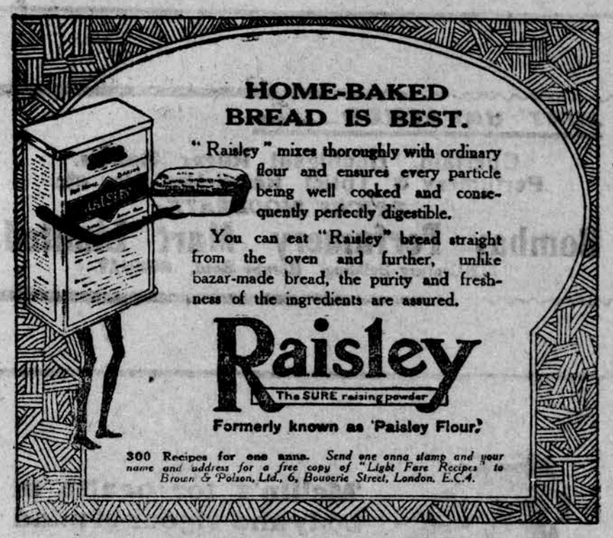
From all this it will be seen that Gandhiism is a pabulum that suits many tastes, and that such an eclectic programme is bound for a time at least to have a very wide appeal. There are parts of the programme that the most moderate of men would approve of, but we cannot isolate any part of it. In order to appreciate it duly we must look at it as a whole, and we must look at it not as it may appear to Gandhi, but as it has worked itself out in practice.

WHAT GANDHIISM HAS DONE.

The core of the movement is Home Rule—at once and by a stroke. It is a challenge to our ideals and our methods of realizing them in India. While professing to hate the very name of bureaucracy it would hand over the government of India tomorrow to the closest bureaucracy the world has ever seen. If allowed to work itself out it would be the demolition, root and branch, of the whole system of democratic government we are trying to build up. The *charkha* movement, if rightly directed and economically conducted, is praiseworthy, but it has not been dedicated to noble ends.

It is not without significance that the symbol of the whole of the Gandhi movement is also regarded as the chief instrument of boycott. The spinning-wheel has not yet to any appreciable extent been used to help India, but it has been advocated as the chief means of injuring England. It stands for boycott, destruction of foreign cloth, and worst of all, for race hatred. As to the meaning of Non-Cooperation under all its names, there is unfortunately no room for question. Wherever it has been tried it has issued in violence and bloodshed. All the talk of the superiority of the Indian brand of human nature has been proved to be absolutely false. Human nature in the East or in the West is a powder magazine that will explode when the spark is applied.

To many the personality of Gandhi is a mystery. But, after all, what does it matter? The present state of affairs brought about largely by him is such that we may say that it does not matter two straws what he is. The movement is out of his control. It has gone beyond him, and it is the movement and not the founder of it with which we have to deal. With the stren facts of the case before us we are bound to say that it is reactionary and revolutionary, and if it succeeds along the lines that have been laid down for it, it can only end in chaos, and in the destruction of all that we have toiled and bled to give India.



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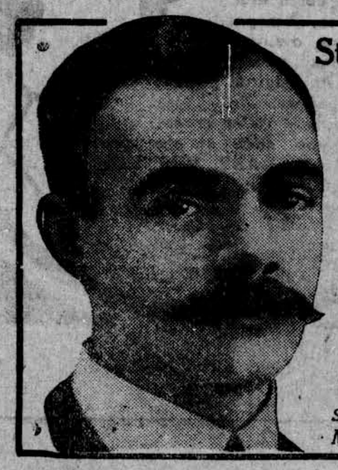

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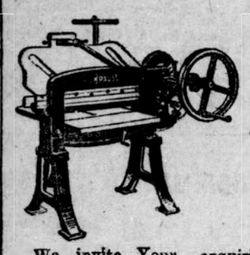

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